

NPS Form 10-900

(Oct. 2012)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Maymead Stock Farm, Inc.

other names/site number Maymead Farm

2. Location

street & number 1995 Roan Creek Road/200 Maywood Lane and 1799 Road Creek Rd. N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Mountain City ☒ vicinity

stat Tennessee code TN county Johnson code 091 zip code 37683

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other,

(explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Maymead Stock Farm, Inc.
Name of Property

Johnson County, TN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
21	8	buildings
3	1	sites
2	3	structures
0	0	objects
26	12	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE: processing, storage, agricultural
outbuilding, agricultural field, animal facility
DOMESTIC: single dwelling, secondary structure,
prehistoric village, habitation site
LANDSCAPE: natural feature
FUNERARY: cemetery
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: energy
facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE: processing, storage, agricultural
outbuilding, agricultural field, animal facility
DOMESTIC: single dwelling, secondary structure,
LANDSCAPE: natural feature
FUNERARY: cemetery
VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK, CONCRETE BLOCK
walls BRICK, WOOD, ALUMINUM
roof ASPHALT SHINGLES
other WOOD, GLASS, CONCRETE, METAL

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Maymead Stock Farm, Inc.
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Johnson County, TN
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations NA

(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property
- ☒ **G** less than 50 year of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1820-1966

Significant Dates

1905, 1930

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Coile & Cardwell, Architects

Hodge, Helen H., Landscape Architect

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☐ Local Government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Maymead Stock Farm, Inc.
Name of Property

Johnson County, TN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 975 acres

Mountain City 214 NE

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	17	426122	4032991
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	17	427231	4033043

3	17	427921	4030041
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	17	424859	4030114

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gail L. Guymon
organization Archaeological Research Laboratory, UT Knoxville date September 23, 2011
street & number 5723 Middlebrook Pike telephone 865.974.9644
city or town Knoxville state TN zip code 37921-5946

Additional Documentation

submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 Or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO) or FPO for any additional items

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Maymead Stock Farm, Inc. c/o May Roark/B. K. Mount/ Wiley and Caroline Roark/ and Louise H. Shoen
street & number P. O. Box 911/200 Maywood Lane/ and P.O. Box 529 telephone 423-727-5920
city or town Mountain City state TN zip code 37683

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Maymead Stock Farm, Inc.
Johnson Co., TN**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**

Maymead Stock Farm lies on both sides of Tennessee Highway 67 (Roan Creek Road) approximately three miles west of Mountain City in Johnson County, Tennessee and is also within the boundary of the Cherokee National Forest. The farm's 1,073.04 acres extend along a broad valley located between Stone and Rainbow mountains and encompass a portion of Roan Creek. Contributing buildings date from 1905 with the construction of the Barton Roby Brown House through the mid 1950s and include a variety of agricultural buildings, three office buildings, and various outbuildings. The farm also contains two contributing Colonial Revival private residences: the Barton Roby Brown House (1905) and Maywood (1930). All contributing resources retain a high degree of architectural integrity. Non-contributing resources include all agricultural buildings less than 50 years old, the portion of the office complex of Maymead, Inc. constructed in 2000, and a gazebo constructed in 2009. Contributing landscape features include Roan Creek, a natural pond south of the Barton Roby Brown House, fences, fields, woods, and farm roads. The district has one contributing site: the Wagner-Brown family cemetery. The historic landscape of the Maymead Stock Farm retains the original placement of the extant agricultural buildings and the fields are well-defined by fences and tree lines.

Settled in 1789 by Daniel and Mathias Wagner, the land has remained in the family for nine generations and has been part of the State of Franklin, the colony and state of North Carolina, and the state of Tennessee. Maymead Stock Farm was established on the family farm in 1930 by brothers Wiley Brown Mount and John Barton Mount. In order to remain profitable throughout the twentieth century, new farming methods, equipment, and crops were used to meet changing market demands. In 1989 Maymead Stock Farm was one of the largest operating farms in Tennessee and produced corn, tobacco, and beef cattle.¹ Today it remains a working farm that represents the rural and agricultural character of this portion of Johnson County. The first farm in the state to be incorporated, Maymead Stock Farm has the distinction of having been recognized as both a Bicentennial and a Century Farm by the State of Tennessee.

The following inventory of resources describes each individual component of the farm complex beginning with those on the north side of the highway.

1. Maywood (1930, contributing)

Sited on a hill on the north side of the highway and facing southeast, Maywood offers a breathtaking view of the farm and surrounding mountains. Behind brick posts and an iron entry gate, a winding gravel driveway ascends from Maywood Lane up the west side of the hill to the house; which was designed by Johnson City architects Samuel H. Coile and Leland K. Cardwell for Wiley Brown Mount and completed in August 1930. Boxwoods are the dominant landscape plant featured in the design done by H. C. Litton in 1933. An unbroken line of boxwoods runs the entire length of the southeast side of the driveway and clusters accent the outline of both the house and

¹ Anonymous, "Maymead—A History of Successfully Combining Agriculture and Asphalt." *Blue Cross Blue Shield of Tennessee, Executive Newsletter*, 40:7, July 1989.

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the garage complex, complementing their formal lines. Another U-shaped arrangement is located directly behind the house on the northwest elevation and separates the formal portion of the lawn from the wooded hillside behind it. A line of boxwoods also parallels the fence line that separates the front lawn of Maywood from the pasture that lies between the house and the highway. Behind the house and to the northeast, the hillside is heavily wooded with pine and various types of mature hardwood trees.

When the current family members began renovating the house, Maywood was in its original condition (Historic Photos #1-2) but needed to be modernized with a new HVAC system, electrical wiring, plumbing, and energy efficient windows. The two phases of remodeling (1999 and 2005) have added tasteful elements to the setting and made the house suitable for modern living and entertaining while retaining Colonial Revival detailing on the new rear addition added in 2005.

Maywood is a two-story, side-gabled Colonial Revival dwelling with a full-height portico. A hooded cornice extends around the perimeter of the roof-wall junction with returns at the end-gables. At the peak of each gable end is a small triangular wooden louvered attic vent. Constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond, the house has a concrete basement and foundation. The original plan is U-shaped and consists of a two-story, five-bay main block, a one-story flat roofed wing on the east elevation, a one and one-half story wing with a rear gable on the west elevation, and a one-story gable on the northwest elevation. This original footprint has been altered by the addition of the single-story flat-roofed addition containing the den and patio on the northwest elevation. A belt course of rowlock brick approximately three courses above grade extends along all elevations above the basement's ventilation panels. All of the wooden shutters are original. Ninety-four original windows were replaced during the 1999-2000 Phase I remodeling. The arched window on the stair landing is original.²

Maywood has three original interior end wall brick chimneys; one at each gable end of the main block and one centered on the single-story gable on the northwest elevation. The fourth is an exterior end wall chimney added to the exterior wall on the northwest elevation when the rear addition was constructed.

The main block of the south façade has five bays. It is dominated by a full-height portico with a plain cornice and frieze supported by four evenly spaced fluted columns and two fluted pilasters with Doric capitals resting on concrete plinths. The tympanum has wide beaded siding and a lunette with spider web tracery. The lunette is set into a projecting surround with a wooden keystone. The portico encompasses three bays of the main block and is flanked by single windows on both stories. The concrete steps and decking are faced with brick. The entry has the original single leaf six-panel wooden door and an original matching six-panel wooden screen door

² This was Pella Window Company's largest residential order at that time. The window on the landing could not be replaced due to its size. The pane configuration on the façade was changed from 6/9 to 9/9 on the lower story and from 6/6 to 8/8 on the upper story. Replacement windows are vinyl sash with wooden mullions (Personal communication, Wiley and May Roark, 2010).

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surrounded by a single light transom and sidelights with leaded glass, double ellipse tracery, and fluted pilasters. A decorative wrought iron rail extends the length of the cornice of the door surround.

Windows on the lower story of the façade are nine-over-nine double-hung and upper story windows are eight-over-eight double-hung. Those flanking the entry inside the portico have jack arch cast stone lintels with keystones and cast stone sills while the upper and lower story windows on either side of the portico have brick soldier arch lintels and cast stone keystones and sills. The three windows directly above the entry have flat cast stone lintels and sills.

The one-and one-half story wing on the west elevation of the main block is a sunroom with three ten-over-ten windows on the south façade and two gabled dormers clad in weatherboard. Each dormer has a six-over-six double hung window set into a pedimented surround. Sunroom windows have fanlights capped by rounded brick arches and cast stone keystones. They share a continuous cast stone lintel. A fixed wooden apron with two molded panels is below each window.

The west elevation of the wing on the main level has a centered double leaf entry with ten-light French doors capped by a fanlight. Two windows identical to those on the façade of the sunroom flank this entry. Directly above the French doors is a single eight-over-eight window with a brick soldier arch, cast stone keystone, and sill.

The north (rear) elevation of the sunroom has a one-story gable. A single six-over-six window with a brick soldier arch, cast stone keystone and sill is centered on the gable end. Directly above in the attic level is a small narrow one-over-one window with a brick soldier arch and cast stone sill.

Attached to the north elevation east of this gable is the one-story addition completed in 2005. Designed by Linville, North Carolina architect, David Patrick Moses, it exhibits Colonial Revival detailing that compliments the original portion of the house. Containing a den and covered outdoor patio, construction required the removal of a small portion of the exterior northwest elevation wall on the main block, a roof balustrade, and porch posts (Historic photo #1). The portion that was removed contained a single leaf entry door and two nine-over-nine windows that opened to a recessed porch. A single leaf entry door and window on the east elevation of the rear gable on the adjoining wing on the west end of the main block were also removed. The east and west elevations of the den are Flemish bond brick that closely matches the brick on the original portion of the house and have two paired six-over-six windows with wooden shutters. Each pair of windows is topped by an elliptical fanlight set into a basket handle brick arch with a cast stone keystone and sill.

The west (rear) elevation of the addition contains two sets of 15-light single-leaf doors that open off the den to the covered patio. Flanking each door are 15-light fixed doors. Each set of doors is topped with the same arch and elliptical fanlight as the windows on the east and west elevations of the addition. Centered between these doors on the covered patio is a brick fireplace. It has a cast

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stone mantle shelf and an elevated brick clad hearth. The covered patio has a brick floor. Arched wood spandrels and columns with plain shafts and Doric capitals support the roof. The perimeter of the roof of the addition has a wooden balustrade that matches the one that originally extended the length of the rear porch.

To the east of the addition is the other rear gable original to the house. It has an chimney at the gable end and two nine-over-nine windows with brick soldier arches, cast stone keystones, and sills.

On the north elevation of the wing on the east end of the main block, the original enclosed porch contained three nine-over-nine windows. Around the corner on the east elevation was a centered single leaf entry door with a transom with a nine-over-nine window on each side. This corner of the wing has been recently remodeled and now has a centered single leaf entry door flanked by two nine-over-nine windows on the west elevation and a single centered nine-over-nine window with a brick soldier arch and cast stone keystone and sill.

The wing on the east elevation of the main block was originally one room deep and had a single six-over-six window with cast stone lintel, keystone, and sill on the east and southeast elevations. A wooden cornice matching the one on the rest of the house extended around the exterior of the wing and was positioned directly above the keystones. A band of concrete coping ran along the edge of the roofline. When the rear porch was remodeled, the wing was slightly enlarged toward the rear of the house and a new window was added on the east elevation. The original six-over-six windows were replaced with eight-over-eight windows.

During the 1999-2000 Phase I remodeling, the original asbestos shingles resembling slate and were replaced by asphalt shingles with a 50-year lifespan. They are designed to mimic the historic originals. The galvanized iron plumbing and tube and knob wiring were replaced with modern plumbing and wiring; a central HVAC system replaced the radiator heating system and pipes that were insulated with asbestos and new insulation was added. All fireplaces were converted to gas with the exception of the one on the northwest end-gable. A total of 94 original windows were replaced with modern Pella windows; the largest residential order the company has filled to date. Original windows retained include the large window on the landing of the main staircase and the fanlights above the doors and windows of the sunroom on the southwest ell. Original wool carpeting made during the 1930s was taken up and the floors were refinished. The second floor was changed to create a separate bathroom for each of the owners' two children and create a master suite bath, dressing room, and laundry.

Phase II remodeling was completed in 2005. During this phase, the rear addition was constructed and the kitchen and the enclosed rear porch on the northeast corner of the house were remodeled. A laundry area was created on the second floor of the house in the master suite. The brick walkway and pergola between the rear kitchen entrance and the garage complex were also built at this time. Shelves were put in the meat house. A modern washer and dryer in the wash house are used for laundry generated by hunting and farming. A door was cut into the rear wall of the

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laundry room to provide direct access to the garage. Two brick posts supporting an iron gate were constructed and installed at the foot of the driveway.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The interior of the house has retained nearly all of its original architectural integrity including door and window trim, mantels, crown molding, oak hardwood floors, doors, baseboards, some light fixtures, portions of the kitchen cabinets, and bathroom fixtures. The window on the stair landing is still original. The remodeled kitchen and new rear addition blend well visually with the remainder of the rooms on the main floor. Downstairs rooms include a formal dining room, kitchen, formal living room, sun room, bedroom, den, and one and one-half baths. Upstairs, the house has three bedrooms, three baths, and a laundry closet.

Walls and ceilings are smooth plaster and original interior doors are two-panel with the exception of the original six-panel main entry door.

The main floor of the house features a wide central entry hall with an original ceiling light fixture and the grand U-shaped staircase. Midway down the entry hall and directly opposite one another are wide doorways leading to the formal dining room to the east and the formal living room/music room to the west. Both doorways have eared architraves. Just beyond the entrance to the dining room is a small archway that opens to a short hall containing a half bath, small closet, and the rear stairs to the maid's quarters directly overhead on the second floor. This hall originally terminated in the butler's pantry and breakfast room adjacent to the kitchen. These were removed during the remodeling and the hall now terminates in the kitchen. At the end of the entry hall positioned directly under the landing of the grand staircase is a single step set off by a wooden segmental arch supported by two square wooden pilasters. The entry hall continues past a solid panel door beneath the stairs that leads to the basement. The entry hall terminates at the rear addition just beyond a second segmental arched doorway.

This doorway was originally an exterior door that opened directly onto the rear porch adjacent to the kitchen (historic photo #2). Two six-over-nine double hung windows were located between this door and the northwest corner of the house. The door and windows were removed when the ell was constructed.

The addition is a single room used as an informal living room/den with a covered outdoor patio. The use of Colonial Revival elements such as paired double-hung windows with fanlights, French doors, trimmed segmental arch doorways, and hardwood floor help this large room blend visually with the rest of the rooms on the main floor. Window seats run the length of the exterior walls beneath the paired windows. The entire north end wall consists of a centered fireplace flanked by three-leaf French doors that open onto the covered patio outside. The mantel mimics those in the living and dining rooms in its overall form. The motif centered in the frieze is an oval sunburst. The beamed ceiling and crown molding below the tray ceiling contribute to the formal touches in this space.

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A segmental arch near the southeast corner of this room opens to the kitchen and was cut into what was originally a solid exterior wall containing a window. Two wooden steps accommodate the slight difference in the height of the floor between the addition and the kitchen and a single step breaches the difference on the southwest corner where an original door opens to a short hall and the west wing. This doorway originally opened directly onto the rear porch. From this doorway, a full bath opens off the hall. The hall terminates at a second door to the bedroom located in the rear wing.

This bedroom has two single off-set windows; one on the west elevation and another on the north. A small closet with a single leaf door is in the southeast corner between the door that opens to the hall and bath. In the middle of the south wall a second door opens directly to the sunroom.

The sunroom's two exterior walls are made up entirely of windows and one set of centered French doors on the west elevation. A small brick fireplace is on the east wall opposite the one in the adjoining room. The firebox has a brass and glass insert, a brick hearth, and simple wooden molding. A built-in bookcase fills the space to the south of the fireplace. To the north is a single leaf door that opens to the formal living room/music room.

In the formal living room/music room the brick fireplace also has a brass and glass insert and a brick hearth but features a wooden mantel with a fluted half column at each end. The projecting cornice has a wide frieze with a raised center panel featuring a festooned urn and a tied bundle of wheat at each end above the half-columns. During the 2005 remodeling, the two original exterior windows on the north elevation of this room were enclosed and replaced with two niches.

Directly across the hall, the dining room features a chair rail. The fireplace on the east end wall has a brass and glass insert and brick hearth. The mantel has square fluted pilasters, a projecting cornice, and a wide frieze with a centered urn motif and an oval rosette at each end. A simple original pendant chandelier is centrally located on the plaster ceiling.

A doorway on the interior dining room wall opens to the kitchen which has wooden cabinetry and modern built-in appliances, counter tops, and an island set on a diagonal. A single-leaf twelve-light door on a diagonal wall in the northeast corner of the kitchen opens to the redesigned entry off the rear of the house.

Upstairs are three bedrooms and three bathrooms off a narrow hall that extends from the top of the main staircase to the door of the master suite located at the northwest corner of the second floor. It has not been altered except by the addition of a washer and dryer placed in a new closet in the dressing area. The remaining two bedrooms originally shared an adjoining bathroom. During the 1999 remodeling, the maid's small bedroom and bath were converted to a single larger bathroom and closet and a door opening was cut into the interior wall to allow direct access from the adjoining bedroom. The entrance to the maid's quarters was located via a doorway at the top of

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the rear enclosed stairway. This door was enclosed and the linen closet on the south wall of the hall was removed. To the north of the enclosed opening, a short flight of stairs leads to the attic.

Maywood has its original water storage system. Water from a nearby spring is pumped to holding tanks in the basement. Bladders in these tanks create pressure and force the water from the tanks through the plumbing.

2. Pergola (2005, non-contributing)

A wooden pergola over a brick walkway connects the house to the garage complex on the east side of the house. The low-hip asphalt shingle roof features a short wooden balustrade that compliments the design of the original balustrade used above the rear (northwest) elevation porch on the house and the wrought iron rail above the main entry. The roof is supported by plain Doric columns.

3. Garage Complex (1930, contributing)

East of the house at the end of the covered walkway is a one and one-half story garage complex consisting of a main block (three-bay garage) and a wing (wash house and meat house). Set into the side of the hill, the complex is a single story on the northwest and southeast elevations. Built at the same time as Maywood, this complex is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond with a side-gabled roof and features similar Colonial Revival design elements found on the exterior of the main house. The space above the garage bays housed the original office of the Maymead Stock Farm and the Maymead Lime Company.

The complex has a single interior brick chimney in the west end wall of the garage. To the south of the chimney is a small four-light fixed window. The south façade of the garage has three bay openings, each delineated by a brick basket handle arch and a cast stone keystone. Set into the top of each arch is a wooden panel that matches the overhead doors behind them. Centered above each bay is a gabled dormer with a single six-over-six window. The dormers have pedimented end gables and are clad in cedar shingles. The south facade of the wing has a centered six-over-six window.

The west elevation of the wing has a shallow one-story hip-roofed entry attached to the covered walkway and two doors that provide the only access to the meat house and the wash house. Smaller scale Doric columns are repeated here as porch posts. Facing east, the meat house is to the left (northwest) and the wash house is to the right (southeast). The matching doors have six lights above the rail and two recessed panels below. A six-light casement window is centered above the covered entry.

The north elevation of the wing has three rectangular louvered openings set low in the wall to provide ventilation in the meat house. The north elevation of the garage has a projecting gabled portico clad in cedar shingles that is supported by three plain Doric columns resting on concrete plinths. The porch decking is also concrete. The portico has a single ten-light entry door with a

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fixed ten-light door to the east. The east elevation of the complex has a centered four-over-four window in the upper half-story.

4. Pump House (1930, contributing)

Northwest of the house is a one-story concrete block pump house. It has a low pitched asphalt shingle hip roof and exposed rafter tails. A six-light pivoting window is set at the roof-wall junction of the northeast elevation and an offset two-panel single leaf door is located to the north of the window. A second six-light pivoting window is set at the roof-wall junction on the southeast elevation.

5. Apple House (1930, contributing)

The apple house is near the northwest corner of the house and is built into the side of the hill slightly below its crest. It was originally used to store apples and other perishable food items and has been converted into a wine cellar. The recessed entryway is lined on both sides by mortared limestone retaining walls. A single double batten wood entry door is set into the middle of the west elevation. The interior of the apple house has a dirt floor and poured concrete walls. Circular ventilation openings are positioned on each wall near the floor.

6. W. B. Mount Corn Crib #1 (c.1940, contributing)

Slightly north of the pump house, the corn crib has frame construction and a brick and poured concrete foundation. It has a metal standing seam roof with three ventilation panels evenly spaced along the ridge line. The upper portion of the crib is clad in vertical board. Gapped horizontal boards cover the lower portion of the crib to allow air circulation. The north elevation has a small rectangular opening to the loft and a pair of swinging wooden doors below it. The same type of door is also found on the south elevation.

7. Brick Columns and Entry Gate (2005, non-contributing)

At the foot of the driveway off Maywood Lane are two concrete block columns covered with brick veneer that support an entry gate. A cast concrete keystone is centered near the top of each column.

8. Wagner-Brown Family Cemetery (c.1820, contributing)

The family cemetery is located in a pasture about 700 feet northwest of Roan Creek Road and covers approximately one-tenth of an acre. The cemetery is surrounded by a wire fence stapled to wooden fence posts. There are various types of tombstones present including simple small tablet headstones, shouldered tablets, and obelisks. The oldest graves are located at the east end and have small tablet and shouldered tablet markers. Inscriptions on more than a dozen markers at this end are illegible due to weathering but likely date to ca. 1820. The earliest legible marker is for Isaac Reeve who died in 1862. Census data from 1840 and 1850 reveals he lived next to David and Jacob Wagner and it is possible the families intermarried. The second oldest legible marker is for fourteenth-month old, Mary J. Morley, who died in 1865. Graves of Brown, Wagner, Mount, and McQueen family members are concentrated from the middle of the cemetery to the western end.

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Family members include Jacob Wagner (1812-1871), Captain Barton Roby Brown (1841-1929), and Sarafina Wagner McQueen (1858-1930), as well as several members of the Mount family. The last interment was in 1977, the closing date of the period of significance for the farm.

9. Pea Shed (1943, contributing)

This one-story structure is oriented east-west and is south and west of the cemetery. It has a metal gabled roof with rafter tails. Constructed of round wooden posts, the lower portion is open and the upper portion is clad with vertical board. A portion of the upper part of the north elevation has a floor. This building was used during WWII to store machinery used to harvest peas. The dried vines were put into a rick and fed to cattle. It is presently used to store hay.

10. Hay Barn (c.1930, contributing)

Facing east on the south side of the highway a few hundred yards north of Roan Creek, this vertical board frame barn is a short distance west of the Old Maymead Lime Company office (#14). It has a metal gambrel roof and two circular metal ventilators with vane-type lightning rods and shed extensions on both the north and south elevations. Originally built to store hay and farm equipment and to feed cattle, it has two doors on the east and west elevations made of vertical boards. Directly overhead, small vertical board doors at each end open directly to the loft. A set of larger vertical board doors and a horizontal rectangular air vent are located on the east elevation and open onto the upper portion of the loft.

11. Old Maymead Lime Company Office and Company Store (c.1932, contributing)

This one-story frame board and batten building sits a few hundred feet west of the Maymead Inc. office complex near the north bank of Roan Creek on a brick and poured concrete foundation and faces north. It originally occupied the site of the newest portion of the office complex and was moved to its present location ca. 1963 after the brick office was constructed in 1961.

The front gabled metal standing seam roof has a shed extension on the west elevation and a side-gabled wing on the east elevation. A shed extension on this wing continues along the south (rear) elevation. There are two interior brick chimneys; one in the middle of the front gable and one in the middle of the side gabled wing on the east elevation. The façade (northwest) features multiple bays and a one-story shed roof porch supported by simple wooden posts with sawn braces. The porch extends across the entire front gable and terminates at the end of the shed extension. Beneath the porch roof, the office has two double-leaf entries. The entry to the east has a solid two-panel door on the left and a six-light, three panel door on the right. This entry is flanked by paired two-over-two double-hung windows. The second double-leaf entry is on the shed extension and has solid five-panel doors flanked by single two-over-two windows. A six-panel single-leaf entry door is on the east elevation of the wing and is flanked by single two-over-two windows.

12. Well House (c. 1930, contributing)

In the pasture northeast of #13 is a small concrete block well house with a metal shed roof. It has a wooden access panel on the northeast elevation.

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13-15. Maymead, Inc. Office Complex

East of the old Maymead Lime Company office is the Maymead, Inc. Office complex. From the highway, a gravel driveway leads directly to this complex and the agricultural buildings adjacent to the highway. The complex is made up of the second office building for Maymead, Inc. completed c. 1961, a hyphen and trailer that were connected to the 1961 building c. 1982, and a rectangular steel Butler building. It has a rear ell that connects it to the 1961 building.

13. Office (1961, contributing)

The c. 1961 office is a one-story building with Colonial Revival details located adjacent to Roan Creek and directly east of the old Maymead Lime Company office. Constructed of concrete block faced with gray brick veneer, it has a concrete foundation and a front-gabled metal roof with a plain wooden cornice. A decorative exterior chimney shaft is located on each end-gable. The northwest and southeast elevations each have six evenly spaced eight-over-eight windows with concrete jack arch lintels and concrete sills. The east elevation of the brick building has three bays covered by a three-quarter shed roof porch with concrete decking. The roof is supported by four evenly spaced fluted columns and two pilasters, all with Doric capitals. The single leaf entry door is topped by a concrete jack arch lintel and has a modern aluminum storm door. To either side of the door is an eight-over-eight window with a concrete sill. A wooden ramp from the parking lot surface to the porch provides handicap access. The west elevation has two eight-over-eight double-hung windows with concrete lintels and sills. When it was constructed, J. B. Mount sited it so the front entrance was directly in line with the front door of Maywood.

A one-story frame hyphen with a metal roof, vertical siding and three one-over-one windows on the northwest and southeast elevations is attached to the c. 1961 building on its west elevation and was added as a connecting corridor between the office building and a c. 1982 trailer. An opening was created in the west wall of the c. 1961 office building when the hyphen was constructed.

14. Trailer (ca. 1982, non-contributing)

A rectangular frame and metal trailer is attached to the west end of the hyphen. It has a low-pitch metal side-gabled roof and is covered with corrugated metal panels. The foundation is concealed by metal skirting. The north elevation has a central metal entry door with a small square window in the upper portion. A small wooden deck and steps provide access to this door. Windows on the west and south elevations are one-over one, double hung, aluminum sash.

15. Office (2001, non-contributing)

Sitting directly in front of the c. 1961 brick building and facing Maywood (northwest) is a one-story Butler-type steel building with a side-gabled metal roof and one-story gabled rear ell completed in 2000. Although obviously a modern building, it features some neo-Colonial Revival details: multiple light windows with shutters and a gabled portico on the façade (northwest) supported by columns. This building has a three-bay gabled portico centered on the northwest elevation consisting of a single-leaf centered entry flanked by two windows. The main block has six nine-over six double hung vinyl sash windows on the northwest facade. The east elevation has a

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covered porch over a single leaf entry door that opens to a ramp for handicap access. The west elevation has a single entry door accessible from a short flight of concrete steps to a landing. The steps have an aluminum handrail and balustrade. To the southwest of this door is a single window. Nine-over six double hung vinyl sash windows are evenly spaced along the southwest (rear) elevation.

In the middle of the southwest elevation of this building is a one-story gabled ell whose southwest end attaches to the midpoint (main entry) of the northwest elevation of the c. 1961 office. The ell has a single offset metal entry door on the east elevation near the junction with the older building. When the new office and ell were constructed, the porch on the main entry to the c. 1961 brick building was removed. The ell was positioned to align with the existing double leaf entry on the older building to minimize alterations.

Northeast of the office complex is a concentration of agricultural buildings and a large fenced pasture that border Roan Creek Road. The oldest buildings in this portion of the farm were constructed in 1930; the newest building was completed in 2007.

16. Old Horse Barn (1964, contributing)

This one-story concrete block building has a front gable roof with exposed rafter tails. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The upper portion of the end gables are frame sheathed in weatherboard. The lower portion of the end gables have two pairs of hinged offset vertical board doors. Each door on the south elevation has a six-light fixed window. The doors on the north elevation have no windows and one pair is on a sliding track. A small rectangular vent is positioned at the peak of each end gable. There are ten stalls in the barn and each has a small rectangular window opening.

17. Dry House (1966, contributing)

Directly east of the old horse barn, this building has a north-south orientation, concrete block construction, and side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The rectangular footprint is interrupted by a small rectangular addition on the southwest corner. It has a shed roof and a single centered window on the north and west elevations. A single leaf wooden entry door is centered on the south elevation. Both the addition and the larger building have weatherboard in the end gables. There is a small triangular louvered vent in the peak of both end gables. The west elevation is unbroken in contrast to the east elevation which is comprised of six bays. At the north end the two open bays are used for storage. The third bay is covered by a pair of hinged wooden doors. The fourth bay has a modern single leaf entry door and the opening to the south has been covered by a sheet of plywood. The fifth bay is identical to the third. The sixth bay at the south end consists of an offset single leaf modern entry door. The roof of this building was replaced after being damaged by a fire in 1974.

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18. Old Scale House (1966, contributing)

East of the dry house and oriented east-west, this one-story concrete block building has an asphalt shingle side-gabled roof with a small cupola. The gable fields are covered with vertical board. It has six bays and the east end is enclosed. There is a single leaf wooden entry door on the south elevation and another on the southeast corner of the east elevation. When the new scale house was built in 2007, this building was converted to storage.

19. Dairy Barn and Silo (1930, contributing)

Oriented on an east-west axis and north of the old horse barn and dry house, this flat floor dairy barn resembles the hay barn (#9). This frame building is sheathed with vertical board siding and has a metal gambrel roof, and a poured concrete foundation. Two circular metal ventilators are located on the roof and a vane-type lightning rod is intact on the ventilator on the west end. Nine nine-light windows are evenly spaced on both the northwest and southeast elevations. On the east elevation, the upper portion of the roof projects over the exterior wall since hay was placed into the loft from this end of the barn. Two wide overhead doors provide access to the corridors that lead to the milking stalls located along the outside walls. Between the overhead doors is a small double-leaf wooden door with metal hinges. Directly above this door is a single leaf wooden door that opens to the hayloft. Two evenly spaced small, one-over-one double-hung windows are located in the loft near the top of the end wall. The overhead doors are duplicated on the west elevation. Between these doors is a small gable roofed shed hyphen. A double-leaf wooden door takes up the entire southwest elevation. The northwest elevation is unbroken. Attached to the west end of this hyphen is a circular concrete block silo. It has a ribbed metal dome roof topped by a lightning rod.

20. Bull Shed (ca. 1943 contributing)

Northwest of the dairy barn, this shed has a metal gabled roof with exposed rafter tails that is supported by twelve evenly-spaced wooden posts with braces. The northwest corner is enclosed. The structure provides shelter for cattle.

21. Tractor Shed #1 (c.1943, contributing)

Located east of the dairy barn on a north-south axis, the frame of this five-bay structure is evenly spaced wooden posts with braces. It has a low pitch metal side gabled roof with rafter tails. The sides are open with the exception of the south and west elevations which are sided with vertical board.

22. New Horse Barn (1992, non-contributing)

Directly north of the tractor shed and oriented east-west, the barn is a metal frame Butler Building. It has a metal gabled roof with a cupola and is clad with corrugated metal panels. A single leaf metal door is mounted on a track on the east and west elevations. The barn has no windows but six roof panels allow light to enter.

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23. New Scale House (2007, non-contributing)

Northeast of the new horse barn, the new scale house is a one-story rectangular structure approximately 10' x 20'. The flat metal roof is supported by a simple four post frame. The west wall is sided with metal and is open on all other sides. A concrete pad is on the interior.

24. Bud's Tack Room and Garage (1993, non-contributing)

Directly north of the scale, this Butler-type building is one-story in height. Resting on a concrete pad, it has a metal front gabled roof with a small cupola and a shed extension on the west elevation. The south façade has a single leaf entry door at opposite ends and a single-width metal overhead door to the west of the entry door in the shed extension. The west elevation has three overhead doors covering the bays and a single entry door. The north elevation has two offset windows.

25. Feed House Complex (1930, contributing)

East to west, this assemblage includes a one-story, rectangular concrete block building a few feet west of the previous resource. It has an asphalt shingle front gabled roof and two bays. The gable field on the north and south elevations is vertical board with a centered small rectangular fixed six-light wooden window. A single bay shed roofed extension adjoins the main block on the west. It has an offset single leaf wooden entry door with three divided lights in the upper half and a plain wooden surround. Vertical board fills the shed field. A single-story flat-roofed canopy is attached to the west elevation of the main block of the feed house and covers the shed addition. The feed house also houses the mechanism that grinds the silage and pipes extend from it to the silos. To the west of the feed house building are four metal silos with metal pyramid roofs. Abutting the silos on the west is a wooden single-story shed-roofed rectangular building that is also part of the feed house complex.

26. Little Tobacco Barn (1976, non-contributing)

West of the feed house complex and oriented on a north-south axis is a two-story frame tobacco barn. It has a side-gabled metal roof and is sheathed in vertical board. The five centered bays on the east elevation are divided on the exterior wall by single wooden posts. The upper portion of the east and west elevations beneath the overhanging eaves have vertical wooden slats to allow ventilation. There is a sliding vertical board door on the south elevation. The barn is presently used for hay storage.

27. J. B. Mount Corncrib #2 (1930, contributing)

Oriented east-west, this is a one and one-half story frame building set on a poured concrete foundation. Similar in appearance to the J. B. Mount Corncrib #1, this building has a metal front gabled roof with overhanging eaves. Sided with narrow horizontal laths spaced to provide ventilation on the main story, it has paired vertical board doors centered on the east and west elevations. The upper half-story is sheathed in vertical board and a small three-over-one double hung window is centered beneath the peak of the gable at each end.

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28. Sawmill Shed (1930, contributing)

A short distance east of corn crib #2, this frame building also has a poured concrete foundation and a metal front gabled roof with overhanging eaves and rafter tails. It has drop siding and a pair of vertical board doors on both the east and west elevations mounted on a track. There are two evenly spaced six-over-six double-hung wooden windows on both the north and south elevations.

29. Open Tractor Shed (1951, contributing)

East of the previous resource is a one and one-half story open shed made of braced wooden posts. It has a flat metal roof.

30. Mobile Home (c. 2003, non-contributing)

This modern building is directly east of the open tractor shed. It is presently vacant.

31. Log Cabin (1978, non-contributing)

Sited on a hill to the south of the concentration of agricultural buildings, this cabin faces north. It was constructed as a place to house guests and host small family functions. The cabin is a one and one-half story log building with a metal side-gabled roof and a concrete block foundation. It has three bays and a shed roof, a three-quarters porch with square wooden posts and a sawn balustrade that extends down a single flight of steps to ground level. Windows are wooden, one-over-one, and double-hung. The rear has a one-story shed extension with a screened porch on the west elevation.

32. Acreage/Roan Creek (c.1789, contributing)

The farm contains pastures and fields that have retained their historic names and shapes as defined by the configuration of fences and the location of stands of timber. The portion of Roan Creek that flows across the farm retains its historic alignment.

33. Pond (ca. 2005, non-contributing)

A small man-made pond on the west side of Rainbow Road was added ca. 2005.

34. W. W. Worley Mill (c.1912, contributing)

Located at the southwestern boundary of the farm and facing Cracker's Neck Road, this frame building is in the community of Neva and straddles Roan Creek. It has a post and truss foundation and consists of three sections. The center block is two and one-half stories in height and has a steeply-pitched side-gabled metal roof with exposed rafter tails. The north and south elevations have board and batten siding and vertical board siding covers the east and west elevations. Both stories of the north elevation have four evenly-spaced rectangular window openings. There is an exterior brick flue near the southwest corner. At the northeast corner beneath this block is a concrete block room that spans Roan Creek and originally contained the water-powered turbines.

A one-story wing is attached to the west end of the main block. It has a low-pitched side-gabled metal roof with a metal shed-roofed extension that continues the full length of the south elevation of the mill. Both have exposed rafter tails. The exterior siding is absent from this portion of the mill

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and offers a clear view of the frame. Interior walls are covered by wide horizontal boards with open space above and below each one. As the shed roof reaches the southeast corner of the main block, a short flight of wide wooden steps leads up to the porch at the entry to the mill.

The porch forms the south elevation of the one-story wing attached to the east elevation of the main block. This wing has a low-pitched side-gabled metal roof and vertical board siding.

35. Barton Roby Brown House (1905, contributing)

Constructed in 1905 on the foundation of an earlier house destroyed by fire, this two-story, common bond brick house exhibits Colonial Revival details. It is located directly east of the concentration of agricultural buildings on the south side of the highway and slightly north of Roan Creek. A tree-lined driveway leads from the highway to the rear (north elevation) of the house. A naturally occurring pond is adjacent to the front lawn on the front (south elevation) and the yard has a variety of mature trees and shrubs.

The house has an irregular footprint due to one-story wings that project from opposite corners of the rear elevation. The massed plan main block is rectangular with an offset pedimented gabled wing on the southwest corner and a centered pedimented gabled bay on the west elevation. It has an asphalt shingle hip and gable roof and three interior brick chimneys located near the northwest, southwest, and southeast corners. Both one-story wings have asphalt shingle gabled roofs and the wing on the northeast corner has a central brick chimney. The eaves are clad in aluminum siding. Four gabled dormers with corner boards are centered on the north and south elevations. Each of the dormers and pedimented gables has a ribbon window capped with a centered fanlight and a wooden keystone, imitating Palladian windows. Overlapping terra cotta tiles with parallel arches springing from a centered spine fill the area around the windows. Upper and lower story windows are single or paired one-over-one double hung wood sash with the exception of a single diamond-shaped fixed pane window on the ground level north of the center bay on the west elevation.

A single-height wraparound porch with Doric columns extends from the wing on the three-bay south (façade) elevation to the end of main block on the four-bay east elevation. The porch has an asphalt shingle hip roof with a pedimented gable above the wooden steps to the main entry door which has sidelights and a transom. The area around the main entry has been screened and retains the porch's original wooden decking. The decking on the unscreened remainder of the porch has been replaced with brick pavers laid at ground level. The one-story wing on the rear of the east elevation originally contained a laundry room and a storage room for canned goods. It has a single exterior entry door on the south elevation adjacent to the porch. The east elevation of the wing has a set of paired windows, a single window and a louvered window opening with a double hung window on the inside. The north elevation of the wing has a centered louvered window. The west elevation has a single wooden entry door with solid panels in the lower portion and a three-over-three fixed pane in the upper portion.

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The north elevation has a single-height asphalt shingle shed roof porch that extends the length of the main block and intersects with the gabled roofs of both one-story wings. The porch was originally open but was later screened. The wing on the northwest corner is a single-car garage. It has a late 20th century metal overhead door a single window centered on the east elevation and three evenly-spaced single windows on the west elevation. A single entry door is located on the south elevation.

The west elevation has three bays. There are two offset single windows on both the upper and lower story of the main block toward the rear of the house and a small diamond-shaped window on the lower story to the north of the center bay. Both stories of the bay have a set of paired windows. The south end of the main block has a set of centered paired windows on both stories.

The interior of the house was not accessible.

36. Barton R. Brown House Garage (c. 1915, contributing)

Located at the northwest corner of the house, this is a single-story molded concrete block garage with a front-gabled asphalt shingle roof. Originally a two bay garage (see Supplementary Historic Photo #1), the opening has been partially filled in with plain concrete blocks to accommodate the single wooden paneled overhead door and offset wooden door on the south elevation.

37. Gazebo (2009, non-contributing)

Sited above the former apple cellar (now wine cellar) this rectangular frame structure has a brick foundation and asphalt shingle hip roof with a louvered rectangular cupola. The roof is supported by ten turned wooden posts with sawn brackets supporting a spindled frieze. The decking is wood. The sawn balustrade features the same motif as that on the roof of the rear addition.

38. Natural Pond (contributing)

A naturally occurring pond is located near Roan Creek on the south side of the Barton Roby Brown House.

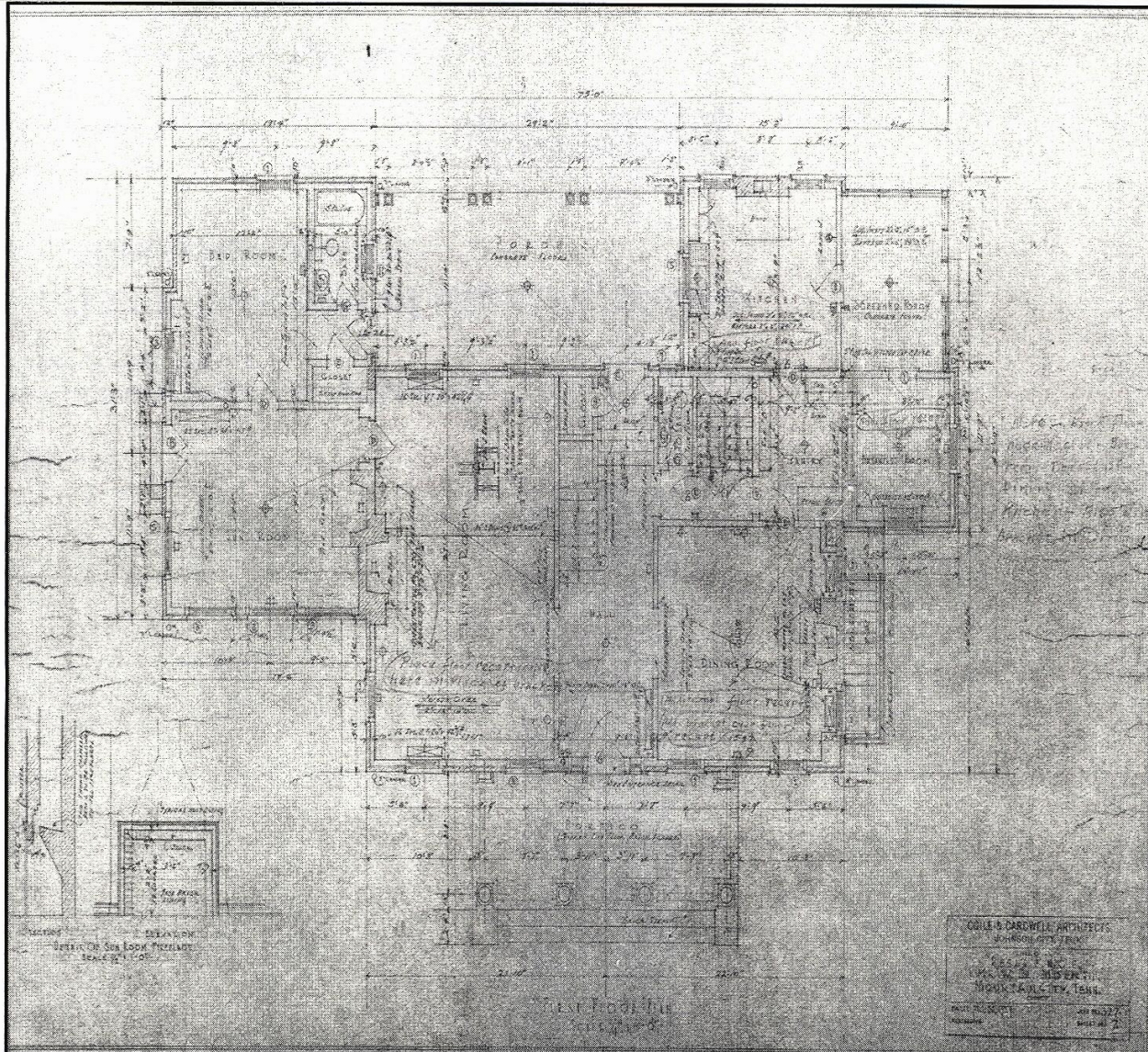
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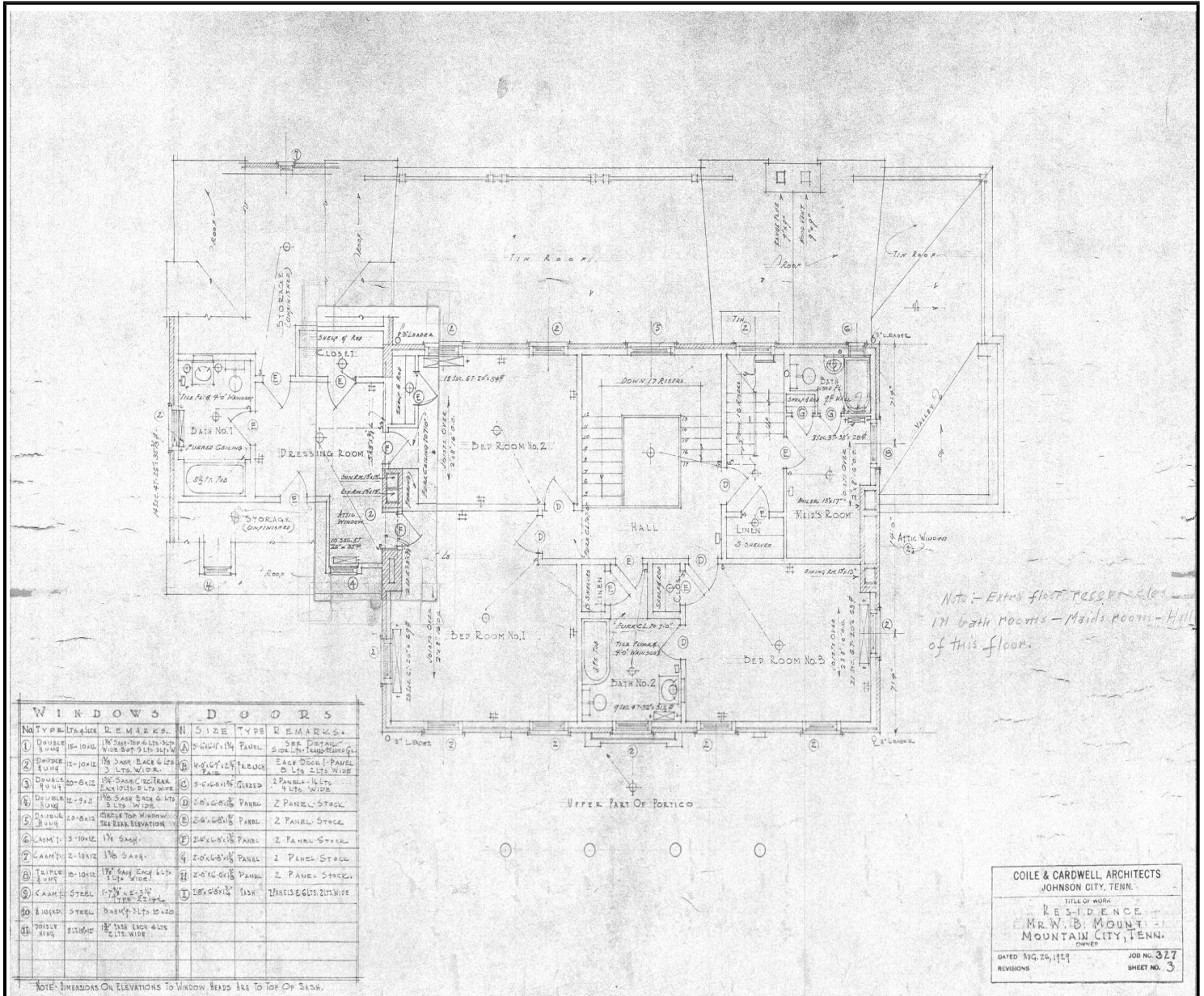
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Maywood Original Floor Plan Main Level



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Maywood Original Floor Plan: Second Level



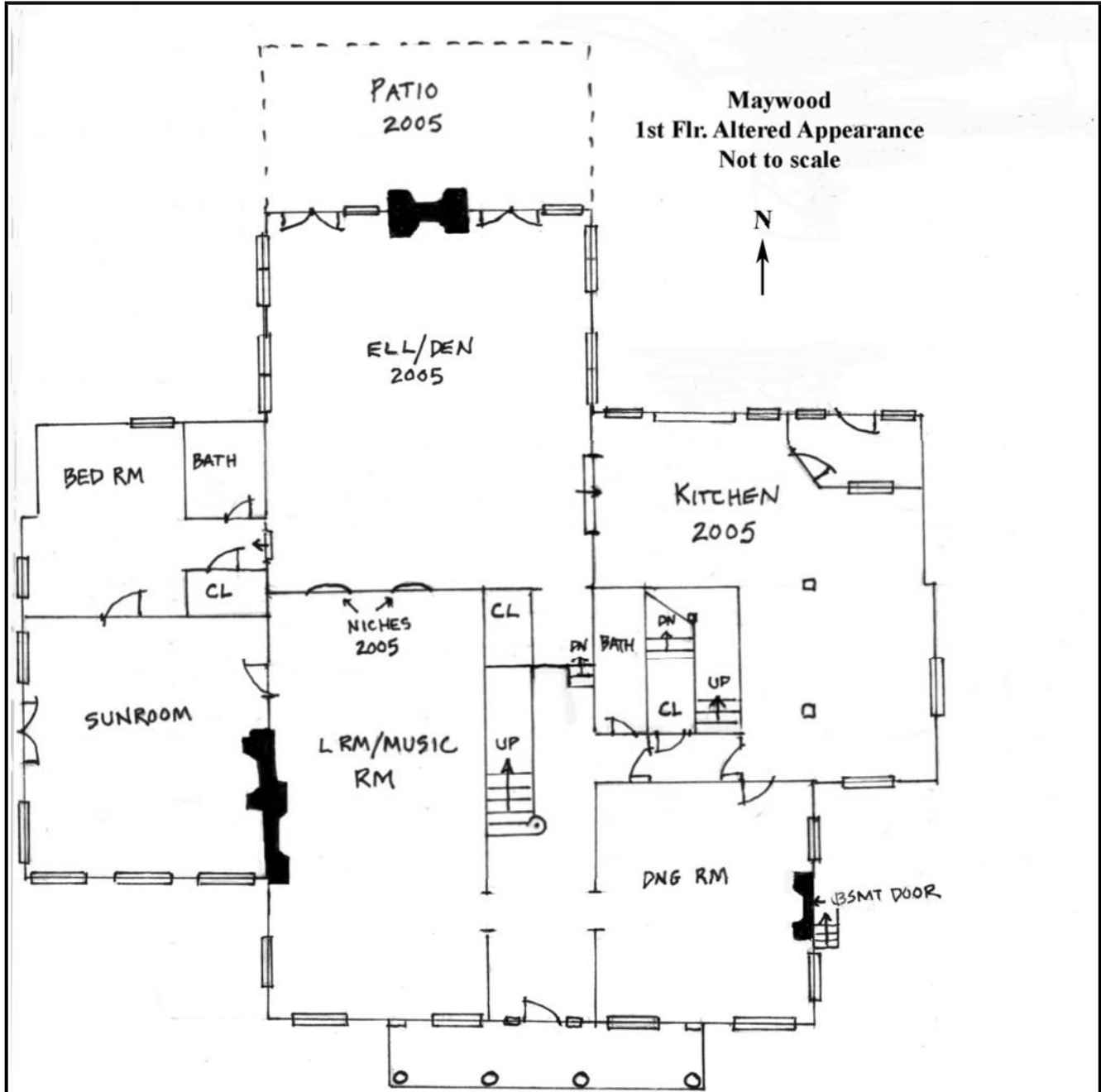
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Maywood Altered Floor Plan: Main Level



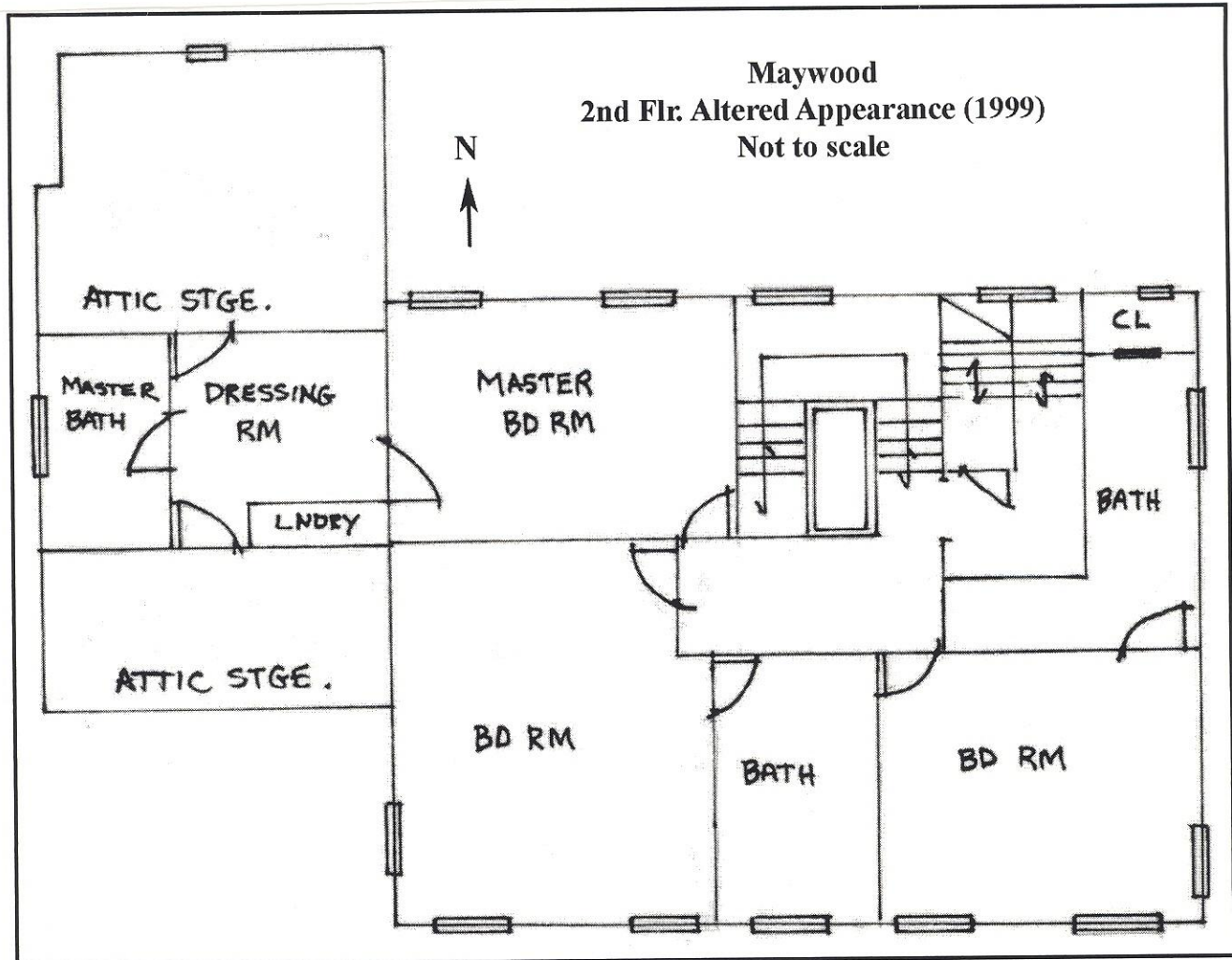
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Maywood Altered Floor Plan Upper Level



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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Maymead Stock Farm, a Bicentennial farmstead on Tennessee Highway 67 (Roan Creek Road) approximately two miles west of Mountain City (pop. 2,500) in Johnson County, Tennessee, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as a locally significant historic family farmstead in Upper East Tennessee. It is also eligible for its association with the agricultural history of Johnson County as one of the oldest farms in the county and the first farm in the state to be incorporated. The farm is primarily associated with organized stock farming. The farm is also eligible under Criterion C for its local significance in architecture as a collection of historic buildings that represent the architectural evolution of Tennessee farmsteads from 1930 to the mid 1960s. There are two distinct examples of residential Colonial Revival architecture on the farm; the earliest, the Barton Roby Brown House, was completed in 1905. Maywood, the visual focal point of the farm, was completed in 1930. The farmstead is also eligible under Criteria Consideration G due to the presence of a family cemetery located on the farm that was in use until 1977. The period of significance extends to 1966 which represents the end of the farm's operation by the Mount brothers.

Following the cession of these lands by treaty, white settlers began crossing the mountains in the late eighteenth century when the land was part of North Carolina. The land that is now included within the boundary of Maymead Stock Farm was settled during this period. It was first associated with the Wagner family beginning in the late eighteenth century and has remained in the hands of the descendants to the present day; passing through the female side. The earliest extant resource is the Wagner-Brown Cemetery, established ca. 1820. The second oldest resource dates to 1905 when the Barton Roby Brown House, a massed-plan Colonial Revival design, was completed. Maywood, the Colonial Revival residence that is the visual focal point of the farm, was completed in 1930. The oldest agricultural buildings were constructed between 1930 and 1945 and reflect the farm's period of peak productivity and participation in the Progressive Farm Movement and diversification that has ensured its success. The remaining agricultural buildings were constructed during the last half of the twentieth century with the exception of the new scale house which was completed in 2007. The Mount brothers' initial focus on the production of beef cattle continued the successful efforts of their ancestors, John Brown II and Barton Roby Brown. The history of Maymead Stock Farm covers more than 200 years and includes nine generations of the same family.

Most of Tennessee's Century Farms are located in East Tennessee, in part due to the fact that 20 percent of the state's farmland is in that grand division.³ Forty-seven of these were founded before 1810 and the average year founded was 1838. The average size when established was 245 acres. Many of these farms' owners had slaves to work the farm; those who did not had big families to help with the work. The average family size was two adults and seven children. Specific crops and types of livestock produced on these farms varied with the environmental setting. In East Tennessee, the most popular agricultural products produced were corn, beef

³ The Century Farm program was established by the Tennessee Department of Agriculture in 1975. The two year program identified approximately 630 farms across the state that had been in existence for at least 100 years.

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cattle, wheat, and hogs. The earliest farmsteads in East Tennessee were self-sufficient; producing most of what the family needed to meet its needs.

Maymead Stock Farm is located in the northeastern portion of East Tennessee (an area often referred to as "Upper" East Tennessee) near the border of North Carolina and Virginia. Johnson County contains 390 square miles and is within the Unaka Mountains whose elevations range between 1,800 and 5,000 feet above sea level. Most of the county is located within the boundary of the Cherokee National Forest. Throughout the nineteenth century, Johnson County's economic development was hampered by the lack of navigable waterways and rail transportation as well as a primitive road system in mountainous terrain. Despite these limiting factors, many small self-contained agricultural communities developed, populated by early settlers with small self-sufficient farmsteads.

By the late 1800s the Roan Creek Valley was one of the areas recognized as having a high potential for economic development due to its vast supplies of timber and sizeable quantities of iron, manganese and other valuable minerals. These natural resources spurred efforts to attract a railroad to serve Johnson County and help the farmers in Upper East Tennessee who were among the poorest in the state.⁴ Without rail transportation, reliable water routes, and good roads, they were unable to compete in regional markets. By 1910, railroad service was extended beyond Elizabethton, in adjacent Carter County, into Mountain City.⁵ Trains through this portion of Johnson County primarily carried logs and iron ore. Farm products were soon added, however, and area farmers finally had access to regional markets.⁶

Johnson County continued to grow during the 1920s, fueled in part, by the railroad and the new highway that extended from Mountain City to Bristol (U.S. 421), however, the loss of supplemental income to farm families caused by the decline in extractive industries such as lumber, iron ore, and manganese forced many small farmers and their sons to leave the area and seek employment in larger cities. Farms that survived and prospered embraced the agricultural advancements of the progressive farming movement of the early twentieth century and relied heavily on assistance from county agricultural extension agents.

The first electrical power in this portion of the Roan Creek Valley was generated at a facility at the far western end of Maymead Farm in the Neva community. It was constructed in 1912 by the Roan Creek Light & Power Company of Mountain City and continued to operate until 1948 when the TVA completed construction on Watauga Dam and Reservoir.⁷ W. W. Worley purchased the

⁴ State of Tennessee, *Farming and Progress 1947-1948*. 37th Biennial Report of the Department of Agriculture. (State of Tennessee), Nashville, 20-29.

⁵ The track ran along the south side of the present highway but was washed out by floodwaters in 1940.

⁶ Phil Thomason and Robbie Jones, "Historical and Architectural Survey: Proposed Improvements to State Route 91 From SR 34/67 to Near Cold Springs Road/Wills Road in Mountain City, Johnson County, Tennessee" (September 1996), 5-9.

⁷ Tennessee Valley Authority, *The Upper Holston Projects: Watauga, South Holston, Boone, and Fort Patrick Henry*. Technical Report #14. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 2005. Watauga Reservoir. Reservoirs

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mill in 1927 and operated it until it was purchased by East Tennessee Light & Power Company (ETL&PC). The Tennessee Electric Power Company (TEPCO) absorbed ETL&PC by 1929. TEPCO, formed in 1922, was the largest private sector electrical provider in Tennessee during the 1920s and 1930s. TEPCO's infrastructure was absorbed by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) in 1939 as the result of a Supreme Court decision.⁸

Residents in the Roan Creek Valley served by the Worley Mill were fortunate that the facility existed because they had electricity at a time when many other areas in Johnson County did not. As part of the New Deal legislation, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 731 in 1935 which created the Rural Electrification Administration (REA). This agency provided loans to local electrical cooperatives in rural areas that ran and operated lines, set rates, and were responsible for networks of rural electrical distribution.

By far, the most successful cash crop in the county was green beans and led to Johnson County being known as the Green Bean Capital for a period of time. First planted in the early 1930s, the crop was so successful that it became very profitable by 1936 and grew into a million dollar industry. The Johnson County Bean Growers Association was formed in 1937 and an auction market for beans was organized the following year. Bush Brothers cannery contracted for the county's green beans at \$0.50 a bushel delivered to Arthur Potter's store but, buyers and truckers also bought directly from area farmers for \$0.60 a bushel. The success of this single crop led to the formation of the Tri-State Growers Association in 1943 and it grew into one of the largest cooperatives in the state.⁹ Members were from Watauga County, North Carolina, Washington County, Virginia, and Carter and Johnson counties in Tennessee.

In 1948 the green bean crop in Johnson County was estimated at over 300,000 bushels and sold for \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bushel. By 1950 production began to taper off and by 1964 only 1,430 acres were planted in beans compared to approximately 3,500 acres in 1947. The decline was due to competition from Cumberland and Fentress counties in Middle Tennessee and a greater emphasis on industry. With aid from the University of Tennessee agricultural extension office, a mechanical picker was used so they were less expensive than hand-picked beans from Middle Tennessee.

Farm History

Ancestors of the present owners include members of the Wagner, Brown, Vaught, Mount, and Roark families. Among the early settlers who came to the Roan Valley between 1778 and 1798 were Leonard Shoun, John Barry, John Vaught, David Wagner, Jacob and Michael Slimp, and

and Power Plants. Tennessee Valley Authority. Electronic document, <http://www.tva.com/sites/watauga.htm>. Accessed August 17, 2005.

⁸ James B. Jones, Jr., "TEPCO," *The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture*. Electronic document, <http://tennesseeencyclopedia.net/imagegallery.php?EntryID=T079>.

⁹ Wiley B. and John B. Mount were the incorporating directors who helped form the co-op in order to help members get higher prices for their beans. One of the Tri-State Co-op's biggest customers was the Atlantic & Pacific (A&P) commercial grocery store chain. *Op. cit.*, Bartlett, 68-69.

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James P. Taylor. The Brown family was also in the valley by 1798 and helped organize the Roan Creek Baptist Church on April 20, 1794.

In addition to being among the area's early settlers, several members of the Wagner, Vaught, and Brown families were directly involved in the first years of county government. Johnson County was organized in 1836 and the county commissioners agreed to locate the county seat on approximately 25 acres of land purchased from William P. Vaught. James Brown was elected a magistrate, Mathias M. Wagner a trustee and David H. Wagner served as the first register of deeds. John H. Vaught and John Wagner served on the first grand jury impaneled by the First Circuit Court of Johnson County. The county seat was initially called Taylorsville in honor of Colonel James P. Taylor. The name was changed to Mountain City in 1855. A decade later, Mountain City was incorporated and Joseph M. Wagner served as the first mayor.

The Wagner family immigrated to America from Germany in 1640 and settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Daniel Wagner (1746-1827) moved to Davidson County, North Carolina then settled in the Roan Creek Valley in 1789 and developed an iron mine just north of the present-day Maymead Stock Farm. His son, Mathias Wagner (1765-1835), acquired several hundred acres in the valley between 1824 and 1829 and set up an iron furnace near his father's mine. Mathias constructed a two-story log house on Roan Creek and established a family cemetery nearby; acquiring several hundred acres of prime farm land during his lifetime. During this period subsistence farming was practiced with each household growing a variety of crops and maintaining a few head of livestock for its own consumption.

When Mathias Wagner died in 1835 he left part of his farm to his son, Mathias Miller Wagner (1801-1887) who built the first frame house in Taylorsville (Mountain City). Another part of the land passed to his eldest son Joseph (1799-1889), who married Nancy Wagner (1810-1887). Joseph and Nancy had 13 children. Their daughter Rachel (1841-1893) who married John B. Vaught (1841-1922), inherited the farm after her father's death. One of Rachel and John's sons, Wiley Wagner Vaught (1874-1974), was among the first licensed physicians in Johnson County. His rural office is still standing on his parents' farm (NRHP11/20/2009).¹⁰

The portion of Mathias Wagner's farm that is included in this nomination passed to his youngest son, Jacob Wagner (1811-1871). He married Celia Perkins with whom he had four children. According to the 1850 Agricultural Census, Jacob Wagner was the wealthiest farmer in the 4th Civil District with the cash value of his farm set at \$10,000. The majority of farms in the district at that time were valued at \$1200 to \$1500.¹¹ In 1850 Wagner owned seven slaves who ranged in age from 11 to 70. The farm contained 1,600 acres; 300 acres of it were improved. His livestock included 25 beef cattle, 16 "milch" cows, 30 sheep, 80 hogs, and nine horses valued at \$940.

¹⁰Although this farm has been sold out of the family, Maymead, Inc. retains ownership of the small sub parcel that contains Dr. Vaught's office and early gravity flow gas pump.

¹¹"Johnson County, Tennessee 1850 Agricultural Schedule, 4th District-Bakers Gap or Shoun's Cross Roads. Johnson County Tennessee Genealogy, <http://jctcuzins.org/census/1850agr4.html>.

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Jacob and Celia's two daughters, Caroline (Callie) (1842-1924) and Adelaide (1845-1913), married brothers: Barton Roby Brown (1841-1929) and Stephen J. Brown (1843-1913). The sisters inherited the farm after their father's death. Born in Watauga, North Carolina, Barton and Stephen were among the ten children of James Brown II (1811-1894) and Harriet Newel Farthing (1816-1897). In 1848 James and Harriet moved to Johnson County, Tennessee while their children were young and bought a farm from David Wagner in what later was known as the Neva community (west of Maymead) as well as the iron works. All the Brown children received a good education. Harriet Brown frequently opened their house to travelers since there were no inns in the valley and tended her sick neighbors with herbal remedies.¹²

James Brown II made his living as a livestock dealer in sheep and cattle and soon developed a reputation for being a fair and honorable trader. He relied on his neighbors and the region's farmers for his livestock, often buying from farmers in Virginia and North Carolina as well as those in Upper East Tennessee. This relationship was critical to their survival since access to regional markets was extremely limited at the time. Barton Roby and Stephen learned farming and the livestock business by helping their father.

The Browns were slave owners and Barton and Stephen served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. Barton served with Company D of the North Carolina 1st Cavalry Regiment where he was promoted to the rank of Captain. He and his men were responsible for the ambush and hanging of several Union soldiers. He was granted leave and came home to marry Caroline "Callie" Wagner in 1862. They had four children but only Wiley (1871-1902) and May Belle (1875-1904) lived to adulthood. At the end of the war, bushwhackers posed such a threat in the area that James and Harriet Brown left the valley and moved to Caldwell County, North Carolina near Patterson.

Like others across the state and the South, farmers in East Tennessee experienced widespread poverty after the Civil War finally ended. Many had lost all or most of their crops for several years in a row and also suffered the loss of livestock. They essentially had to start over but that was difficult because the credit they needed was expensive. Three of Barton Roby Brown's brothers were also facing financial ruin after the war and Barton bought them all out.

Barton Roby Brown's farm withstood the adverse economic climate of the latter nineteenth and early twentieth century primarily due to the amount and fertility of the acreage held in the family and the fact that he had the financial means to adopt the advice of agricultural professionals. Agricultural Census statistics for 1880 demonstrate that the farm was atypical of the majority of Johnson County farms in terms of acreage, the size of livestock herds, and the value of assets which were slightly more than \$8,000. The farm at that time contained 545 acres; over four times the size of the average farm in Tennessee and more than twice the size of the average Johnson County farm.

¹² Carolyn Shull Hall, "James Brown Genealogy," typescript, c.1985. Copy held by Maymead, Inc., Mountain City, TN.

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The crops grown, however, were no different than those found on most East Tennessee farms. Indian corn, oats, wheat, beans, and potatoes were raised on 185 acres while another 95 acres were reserved for permanent pasture, orchards, and vineyards. The remaining 265 acres were in woodland and forest. Livestock included five horses, three milk cows, 53 "other" cattle (Shorthorn cattle), 40 head of sheep, 30 chickens (excluding hatchlings), and 19 hogs. No tobacco or apples were grown on the farm the previous year.¹³

During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, economic growth in Southern states was largely the result of investment by Northeastern capitalists, many of whom had seen the untapped timber and mineral resources in the region while serving in the Civil War. With the forests in the Northeast depleted and an ever increasing need for lumber and fuel to build homes and run factories, many came back to the area and opened mines, lumber companies, and textile mills. Direct access to rail transportation was needed to successfully exploit the natural resources and ship raw materials and finished products and it was not uncommon for mining and lumber companies to extend small gauge rail lines into remote mountainous areas and relocate them as their operations shifted over time. At the same time, the privately owned small gauge railroads had to connect to a major standard gauge railroad which resulted in a surge of railroad expansion in Tennessee after 1870. During the last two decades of the nineteenth century, urban centers attracted people desperate for steady income and for the first time in the nation's history, people began to leave the family farm.

By the early twentieth century agriculture was still labor intensive and more than half of the U.S. population lived in rural areas. Farms were small in terms of acreage but diversified; producing an average of five different commodities. Nearly 50 percent of the nation's workforce was made up of farm laborers, along with 22 million work animals. Between 1910 and 1914, global markets became increasingly important to U.S. farmers as the first wave of globalization peaked. U.S. exports helped to make these years the "golden age" of American agriculture. By the 1920s, however, world market prices began to drop and American farmers and manufacturing interests pushed the government for increased tariff protection to stabilize prices. Their efforts culminated in the passage of the Smoot-Hawley tariffs in 1930. Other nations quickly imposed their own tariffs, and world trade plunged. During the 1930s the volume of U.S. agricultural exports fell by more than 20 percent from the previous decade.¹⁴

While industrialists were focused on getting rich off the South's timber and mineral resources, progressive agriculturalists grew concerned about the migration from farms to urban centers and the decline in the number of farms across the country. In order to provide assistance to the farmers who chose to remain on their farms, a campaign began that relied on the use scientific advancements to increase soil fertility, defeat insects and rodents, develop healthier and improved

¹³ Bureau of the Census, Non-Population Schedules 1880, Johnson County, Tennessee. National Archives Microfilm. RG 29, Roll T1135.

¹⁴ Carolyn Dimitri, Anne Effland, and Neilson Conklin, "The Twentieth Century Transformation of U.S. Agriculture and Farm Policy," (USDA, Washington, D.C.), 2005, 2, 7.

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breeds of livestock and crops, and employ labor-saving machinery. The campaign was aided by the passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914 which established farm demonstration programs across the country. In cooperation with the federal Department of Agriculture, the act provided for the establishment of Agricultural Extension Offices on campuses of land grant universities authorized by the Morrill Acts of 1862 and 1890. In East Tennessee, the University of Tennessee in Knoxville housed the Extension Service. Experimental crops, livestock breeding, and scientific methods were used on the university's farm. Farmers in the region were invited to attend periodic meetings held on the farm to learn about the latest agricultural trends and developments. As the program grew, each county eventually had its own agricultural extension office and agent whose job was to develop a working relationship with farmers in that county and get them to adopt these agricultural advancements. East Tennessee extension agents encouraged farmers to turn to dairy farming and the raising of pedigreed beef and dairy cattle. Even though startup costs for these ventures were relatively low, most small farmers lacked the cash to make these changes. Because interest rates were high at the time, they could not afford to borrow the needed funds.

As farming methods began to change, so did farm buildings. Progressive farming favored the use of new building materials and designs for agricultural outbuildings with an emphasis on modernization and hygiene. New designs were shown in pamphlets printed by the Department of Agriculture and distributed to farmers. The Portland Cement Association also took advantage of the change and printed booklets containing illustrations of new designs that used concrete block and cement; emphasizing the obvious advantages of using concrete and concrete block on the farm wherever feasible. There was also a heavy emphasis on cleanliness and hygiene to reduce disease, loss of livestock, and higher crop yields. Concrete block outbuildings were more permanent than log or frame, required less repair and maintenance, were more resistant to infestation by insects and rodents, and easier to keep clean.

As the movement was embraced by farmers, specialized buildings such as equipment sheds, barns for tobacco and dairy farming, silos, poultry houses, and garages began to appear alongside the springhouses and smokehouses that had characterized the nineteenth century farm.

The families who ran the six Century Farms in Johnson County were among the first to embrace the methods and techniques of Progressive Farming.¹⁵ They used manure and locally produced lime before commercial fertilizers were developed and were among the first to try new equipment and techniques. A variety of cash crops were grown including mushrooms, broccoli, strawberries, sweet potatoes, pole beans, turkeys, chickens, and eggs but the foundation of their success was corn and small grains such as wheat and flax.

Like Maymead Stock Farm, the Alfred Johnson Farm (NR 1998) in Mountain City and the Wright Farm focused on market-oriented farming and produced improved varieties of livestock and crops. The owners of these farms worked with the county extension agent to try new equipment and

¹⁵ These are the Roan Valley Dairy Farm, the Samuel Robinson Farm, the Swift Farm, Sycamore Stock Farm, A. J. Wright Farm, and Maymead Stock Farm, Inc.

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techniques. The Wright Farm produced beef cattle, hay, corn, and tobacco and participated in the Tennessee Home Food Supply Program during WWII.¹⁶

In 1900, Christian Keener Mount (1864-1933),¹⁷ a civil engineer for the Norfolk and Western Railroad came through the Roan Creek Valley securing a right-of-way for the extension of the Virginia and Southwestern branch of the Norfolk and Western Railroad. The new track would run from Elizabethton to Mountain City and eventually to Damascus, Virginia. Needing fast and reliable transportation to ship livestock, Barton R. Brown was a strong supporter of the railroad and granted a right-of-way across his farm. "C. K." Mount met and fell in love with Caroline and Barton's daughter, May Bell Brown (1875-1906) while he was working in the valley and they married that same year. Barton R. Brown named the terminal on the farm "Maymead" (meaning May's Meadow) for his daughter. Neva, another stop, was a combination of the names "Nannie" and "Eva," two of May Bell's aunts.

C. K. and May Bell lived in Bristol, Tennessee for five years after they married and had three children. Two sons, Wiley Brown Mount (1904-1966) and John Barton Mount (1906-1977) lived to adulthood. May Bell Mount died from complications of childbirth in 1906 and C. K. took the two boys back to Maymead where they were raised by their maternal grandparents, Barton R. and Callie Wagner Brown. In the years that followed they learned stock breeding and farming from their grandfather and inherited the farm when he died at nearly the age of 88 in 1929.

Direct railroad access to regional markets provided Barton R. Brown with the means to get his livestock to market much more quickly and safely than driving them along the dirt roads to Damascus, Virginia. Prior to 1905, the nearest rail connection was at Abingdon, Virginia and passed through Damascus and West Jefferson County, North Carolina.¹⁸ The animals suffered less stress traveling by rail and arrived at their destination faster and at a heavier weight; increasing Brown's margin of profit. He was also compensated for any losses or damage to stock that was the fault of the railroad. One such incident occurred in 1914 and Brown received a settlement of \$35.00 from the Virginia & Southwestern Railway Company as compensation for a steer that had been injured during rail transport in early December the previous year.¹⁹

Barton and Callie Brown's home burned in 1905 and they replaced it with a two-story massed-plan brick Colonial Revival home erected on the foundation of the original house.²⁰ The new house faced south and overlooked a natural pond and Roan Creek. B. R. Brown kept a farm ledger in which he recorded the sale of staples to many of his neighbors. The ledger covers the period from 1911 to 1923 and provides information about surplus products he had available. People bought

¹⁶ Johnson County Historical Society, *History of Johnson County* (Walsworth, Marceline, Missouri), 1986, 92.

¹⁷ He later obtained a law degree and served as the secretary-treasurer for Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut.

¹⁸ Barton K. Mount, personal communication August 2011.

¹⁹ Letter from R. G. Hanson to Capt. B. R. Brown, 14 March 1914. Maymead, Inc. files.

²⁰ The family does not have any information about the design or the builder of this house.

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kerosene, flour, bacon, molasses, cornmeal, beans, corn, potatoes, cords of wood, butter, onions, wool, and chickens from the Brown farm. The ledger also includes numerous instances of credit given to people who worked on the farm as day laborers. Brown and his immediate neighbors also had the advantage of a supply of electricity during the 1910s, long before it was available in most rural areas of Tennessee. The electricity was generated at the W. W. Worley Mill on Roan Creek adjacent to the farm.

Like his father, Barton R. Brown concentrated more on selling livestock than producing cash crops but with one important difference. Unlike his father, Barton cut out the "middle man" and began breeding and selling his own purebred livestock in response to the growing demand for better quality meat. Brown was a member of the American Shorthorn Breeder's Association and the family has one registry certificate showing the pedigree for a registered cow calved on the farm on October 27, 1925. After the railroad was constructed through Roan Valley, Brown shipped his Shorthorn cattle as far away as Liverpool, England and also raised and shipped Poland China hogs. From a business perspective, Brown realized a greater profit with lower risk by dealing in livestock. At the time of his death, B. R. Brown had the largest farm in Johnson County and was one of its wealthiest and most respected citizens. Grandsons Wiley Brown Mount and John Barton Mount inherited the farm.

Efforts to secure an agricultural extension agent for Johnson County began in 1925 when R. J. Howard, cashier of the Farmers State Bank in Mountain City, decided something had to be done to stimulate business if he was to retain his post. Howard believed better farming was the answer. He met with the area's more progressive farmers and suggested the county needed to get a county agent to help area farmers turn a profit. Howard proposed that Johnson County pay three-fourths of the agent's \$1,800 annual salary but county officials balked at the suggestion so the group raised the money themselves by holding a two-day fiddler's convention. The first agent urged the county's farmers to plant potatoes and cabbage and raise more and better quality lambs. The next agent pushed the same crops but promoted cleaning up the orchards. By the time the Depression arrived, those farm families who had followed these suggestions earned enough to survive those years. As a result, they became more open to new ideas and new crops. By 1937 snap beans became the biggest commercial crop in Johnson County after test crops were planted by Howard and the progressive farmers.²¹

Wiley B. Mount married Mary Hamilton Vaught in 1928. She was the daughter of Dr. Wiley Wagner Vaught and Elizabeth Marshall Moore. As a wedding present, C. K. Mount had Stephen Brown's empty clapboard house on the hill demolished²² and replaced with a two-story Colonial Revival house (Maywood). He gave an equal amount of money to his younger son, John, who resided in his grandparents' brick house where he and Wiley had grown up. C. K. Mount became a lawyer and lived the remaining years of his life in Hartford, Connecticut but frequently visited the farm.

²¹ Arthur Bartlett, "Co-Op is a Fighting Word," *Country Gentleman*. 27:65, 1946.

²² Barton R. Brown's brother, Stephen and his wife, Adelaide, resided in the frame house until their deaths in 1913.

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The architectural firm of Coile and Cardwell²³ of Johnson City drew up the plans for Maywood and the garage complex. Leland K. Cardwell, the principal architect, was born in Johnson City in 1897 and died in Johnson City in 1973. He graduated from the Armour Institute of Technology (later the Illinois Institute of Technology) in 1920 with a B.S. degree in architecture. Prior to graduation, Cardwell received the Lolita Armour Scholarship in 1919 and was awarded the Hutchinson Metal for the highest scholarship at Armour the following year. He placed second in the 1920 architectural competition of the American Academy in Rome. Cardwell traveled extensively across the United States and Europe between 1920 and 1932 and observed classical as well as current architectural designs and construction methods.

Cardwell was licensed in Tennessee in 1922 and formed Cardwell and Abernathy that same year. As he gained experience, he was licensed in North Carolina in 1931 and Virginia in 1947. Cardwell became a member of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) in 1930.

Completed in 1930, Maywood is an example of Cardwell's early work, which, during the remainder of his career, focused on public buildings such as schools, hospitals, and commercial buildings rather than private residences. Cardwell and Coile worked primarily in Johnson City, Greeneville, Jonesboro, and Kingsport, Tennessee.

Both the Barton R. House and Maywood are very different and distinct examples of original Colonial Revival residential architecture, a style popular in the United States from 1880 until 1995²⁴ and an outgrowth of the social and political reforms of the Progressive Movement. Architecture and interior design during this period emphasized open efficient use of space, order and harmony, and the use of modern technology and materials to create this type of space for gracious living. As such, the Colonial Revival style was embraced by agricultural reformers both for new construction as well as for updating the exteriors and interiors of traditional folk farmhouses.²⁵ Elements characteristic of Colonial Revival interiors included exposed hardwood floors and paneled walls and doors and decorative plasterwork was also featured in high style revivals.²⁶ The symmetrical fenestration and formal entries found in the styles of the late eighteenth and early to mid-nineteenth centuries characterized the exterior features of the style.²⁷ David Gebhardt's article on the Colonial Revival style notes that during the 1930s, the popularity of the style was reinforced by its use in Hollywood film sets, a strong sense of nationalism, and interest in the country's history. Colonial Revival was a popular style used in new construction as well as in modernizing existing

²³ Partner Samuel H. Coile was a member of the AIA from 1930 to 1935 and worked in Tennessee and Washington, D.C. See *AIA Historical Directory of American Architects*, s.v. "Cardwell, Leland King," (ahd4000894), <http://www.aia.org/about/history/aiabo82017>.

²⁴ Lee McAlester and Virginia McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Architecture* (Knopf, New York), 2006.

²⁵ Carroll Van West, "Historic Family Farms in Middle Tennessee," *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form* (1994), E33.

²⁶ Bridget May, "Progressivism and the Colonial Revival," *Winterthur Portfolio*, 26:2/3, 1991, 116.

²⁷ Formality and symmetry were characteristic of the Georgian, Adam (Federal), Early Classical Revival, and Greek Revival styles. *Op cit.*, McAlester and McAlester, 139-140, 153-154, 169-170, 179-180.

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domestic architecture during a period where there was a “strong urge to colonialize older dwellings.”²⁸

Despite the fact that the nation was in the throes of the Great Depression, having inherited Barton Roby Brown’s farm with the cash assets of their paternal grandparents the Mount brothers were able to expand and modernize the farm despite several lean years during the 1930s. The brothers entered into a partnership and organized Maymead Stock Farm, Inc. in June 1930; the first farm in Tennessee to be incorporated.

The oldest agricultural outbuildings on the farm date to this initial period of expansion and reflect their focus on the raising of beef cattle while also maintaining some diversity in other types of livestock raised and the production of crops. The brothers quickly built two corn cribs, a feed house, a modern dairy barn, a tobacco barn, a tool shed, a sawmill shed and a hay barn (a sheep barn that is no longer extant was also built at this time).

In 1930 they built a frame gambrel-roofed dairy barn with a concrete floor and used concrete blocks for the silo following the suggestions of the Portland Cement Association. Cement floors in dairy barns were preferred because they were easier to keep clean. As a result, cows were healthier and less prone to disease and stress and produced more milk. The concrete floor also helped keep the milk cleaner as it was collected. The metal ventilators on the roof of the dairy barn were an additional way to promote health and hygiene by increasing air circulation, thus reducing the spread of disease and keeping the cows more comfortable in hot weather. The concrete block silo greatly reduced rodent infestation and contamination of stored silage and was relatively easy for farmers to build themselves.²⁹

Given the number of head of beef and dairy cattle on the farm from the 1930s to 1960s, the Mount Brothers’ strategy of buying feeder calves and fattening them on the farm for market, required a dependable and efficient way to supplement the spring and summer pasture grazing. Construction of the feed house complex in 1930 provided an economical and efficient way to use corn and silage produced on the farm to feed both the beef and dairy cattle.

At the same time they began constructing new agricultural buildings, the brothers formed the Maymead Lime Company and began crushing lime aggregates on the farm on May 31, 1930; the same day Wiley and Mary’s daughter, May, was born.³⁰ The lime company was the first privately based company in Johnson County. It, too, reflected the Mount brothers’ adoption of progressive farming techniques, one of which recommended the improvement of the soil with lime.

The equipment they used was extremely primitive by today’s standards and consisted of picks, shovels, and wheelbarrows. The farm’s John Deere tractor was used to crush the quarried lime in

²⁸ David Gebhardt, “The American Colonial Revival in the 1930s,” *Winterthur Portfolio*, 22:2/3, 1987, 116.

²⁹ The Portland Cement Association, *Permanent Farm Construction*, (Chicago, 1936).

³⁰ Their son Barton Keener (Bud) Mount was born in 1933.

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addition to performing regular farm chores. The room above the garage at Maywood served as the first office for both the stock farm and the lime company until the frame office/company store building was completed across the road in 1932. One side of this frame building functioned as a general store for the farm workers and the employees of the lime company. Company scrip was issued to the men for goods sold in the store until c. 1936 when the farm and lime company began to pay employees cash wages. Scrip was also accepted at Burt Hawkins' store at Shouns Crossroads and in Mountain City at the W. W. Hawkins store. For a brief period, the store also showcased the latest John Deere farm equipment but when the company opted for separate showrooms and dealers, the brothers decided not to expand in that direction.

The farm's 1933 financial statement provides an interesting snapshot of their assets shortly after they inherited the farm. Land, their biggest asset, was valued at \$83,505. Other major assets included the farm's buildings were valued at nearly \$40,000 (may have included the value of both homes in this figure) and over \$6,000 in machinery. Livestock included beef and dairy cattle (\$4,218), horses and mules (\$1,275), and sheep and hogs (\$2,035). They had approximately \$34,000 in outstanding loans but nearly \$60,000 in the capital surplus account.

The following year income was derived from a variety of sources: the sale of lime for fertilizer, colt seasons, lambs, wool, feeding cattle for others, and cattle and calves that were sold. Cash crops included corn, wheat, potatoes, cabbage, and apples and yielded an income of \$7,970.00. Expenses included payments and interest on a loan, hired farm labor, taxes, potato seed, grass seed, oats, and telephone and electricity totaling \$8,730.00 so the farm actually lost \$760 that year. In 1935 they inherited their father's estate which gave them cash reserves at a time when other farmers had their farms fully mortgaged.

Documentation of their involvement with the University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Office dates to 1936 when they contacted their county agent, W. P. Davidson, about the availability lespedeza seed. The agent's letter told them where to buy the highest quality seed for the best price. That they had established a close working relationship with him is indicated by his closing remark: "Bring your worser (*sic*) half down for a visit."³¹

Even before the Depression began in 1929, Tennessee farmers began to organize themselves in order to share this new information and to get better prices for the products they produced. Cooperatives were formed around the various breeds of livestock as well as poultry, dairy farming, and cash crops such as tobacco and corn. The owners of Maymead Stock Farm and other family members were extremely supportive of cooperatives. Wiley B. Mount was instrumental in forming the Tri-State Growers Co-op in an effort to obtain fair market prices for their beans.³² The family continued to support the Co-op throughout the twentieth century by purchasing their fertilizer and seed from the co-op.

The concept of agricultural cooperatives became so popular that on September 7, 1945, the Tennessee Farmers Cooperative was chartered in Nashville. Each of the organization's charter

³¹ Letter from W. P. Davidson to Mr. J. B. Mount, February 26, 1936. Maymead, Inc. files.

³² *Op cit.*, Bartlett, 65.

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member associations named an incorporating director to serve until a permanent board could be elected to direct the regional cooperatives. W. B. Mount was elected as the board's first vice president. One of the members said years later that this group of men was made up of "forward thinking, dedicated pioneers who were convinced that the cooperative way was the right way for Tennessee farmers of any generation."³³

The Mount brothers and Dr. Wiley Wagner Vaught (W. B.'s father-in-law) and two other men also formed a livestock cooperative, the Mountain Breeders Association, in the mid-1930s. The first organization of its kind east of the Mississippi River, the group hoped to get better prices for their cattle by holding organized sales. The first sale generated a lot of interest and 55 more cattlemen joined the group by the time the organization held its second sale. At that time it was decided the association should have legal status and after a charter was drawn up, the group had a certificate of incorporation prepared.

The Mountain Breeders Association provided a way for local producers to get their young Hereford cattle to big feed lots in the Midwest. Farmers could also buy entire herds in one place rather than picking up a few head at a time from a number of producers. By only partially rearing cattle for market, association members became even more specialized since the feeder cattle they sold went to Midwestern feed lots to be finished for market. An innovative concept at the time, this is still the way modern "agribusiness" meets the country's demand for beef.

The Association expanded to eventually include cattlemen from Carter, Johnson, Sullivan, Washington, Unicoi, Hawkins, and Hamblen counties. It was a member of the National Livestock Association and the National Livestock Meat Board and was later absorbed by the Tennessee Cattlemen's Association.

Human remains were uncovered as a result of blasting on the north end of the farm in August 1949. W. B. Mount halted lime production at the site and contacted The University of Tennessee's Department of Anthropology. Thomas M. N. Lewis and Madeline Kneburg came to Maymead Farm and shut the quarry down while they examined the cave that had been exposed and removed the human and cultural remains. The cave was never recorded as an archaeological site but the materials retrieved were placed in the McClung Museum collection.³⁴ The accession card on file states that the material was badly broken due to the seismic disturbance caused by the Charlestown, West Virginia earthquake of the mid-nineteenth century.

During World War II, Maymead Stock Farm, like other large farms in the state, participated in growing food crops and up to 300 acres of the farm's fields were planted in peas, broccoli, cabbage, strawberries and green beans. The federal government established a U.S. Department of Agriculture work camp at the western end of the farm that included a well and a mess hall.

³³ Jerry Kirk, "Mr. Moser Leaves a Legacy: Keep Co-op Strong," *Tennessee Cooperator*, January 2008, 4. The Mount brothers also sat on the board of the Farmers State Bank in Mountain City.

³⁴ Located on the Knoxville campus of the University of Tennessee.

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Workers from the camp picked the crops on the farm that were grown to feed the military. The pea shed (1943) was constructed in conjunction with this contract. Peas and beans continued to be grown on the farm until the early 1950s.

The farm was the site of many agricultural "firsts" under the management of the Mount brothers. It was the first in the state to use a hydraulic tobacco hanging mechanism and the first farm in Johnson County to construct a corn drying and storage facility. The Mount brothers also conducted extension tests in corn, tobacco, and cattle breeding in cooperation with the Johnson County Agricultural Extension Office. The first soybeans in the county were grown on the farm.

Maymead Stock Farm was also the first farm east of the Mississippi River to be awarded a contract with the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service and this single event shaped the future of the farm and family business in a way that is unique in Johnson County. Under the terms of this contract, the Mount brothers established the Maymead Lime Company and furnished crushed lime for farmers in order to boost crop yields during the war years. The contract covered 32 counties in southwest Virginia, upper East Tennessee, and northwest North Carolina. Large quantities of lime continued to be produced on the farm until 1951 when government subsidies were reduced. Once the contract ended, the brothers realized they had a very profitable alternative to raising stock and farming. When demand for agricultural lime fell, they began crushing lime aggregates for road and highway construction. By 1978 that segment of the family business employed 56 people. Over the years the company has operated out of four quarries in Tennessee and North Carolina and grown into a successful road construction company that eventually dwarfed the agricultural segment of the family business.

Balance sheets for the 1950s and 1960s reveal that despite its obvious strengths, the farm portion of the business lost money. A new brick office building was completed in 1961 and the main entry on the north elevation was aligned with the front of Maywood. The Mount brothers also built a horse barn, a dry house, and a scale house during the 1960s.

After the Mount brothers' deaths, the operation of the farm passed to Wiley Brown and Mary Vaught Mount's son and daughter who continued both the livestock farm and the highway construction business. May Mount Roark and Barton K. (Bud) Mount brought May's son (Wiley B. Roark) into the family business in 1982. Together, they continued to employ progressive farming techniques and support the agricultural co-ops in the area by purchasing seed and livestock feed.

Maymead Stock Farm was still in the cattle business in 1987. That year Wiley Roark and Wayne Ward, the farm manager, bought 450 head of feeder calves and had them immediately transported to the farm to minimize stress-induced diseases. Between 1985 and 1988 Maymead Stock Farm doubled the number of cattle being fed out annually while dramatically reducing the calf death rate. Ward checked on the cattle on horseback where they fattened on native grasses in the mountain pastures that included blue grass and white clover. The new horse barn was constructed in 1992 due to the number of quarter horses used on the farm to check cattle. Every acre of pasture land

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was fertilized annually and clipped. In the winter months the cattle were fed a mixture of winter corn silage, hay, and fescue that were all produced on the farm. Row crops produced in 1987 included 320 acres of corn, a few acres of tobacco, eleven acres of wheat and some grain sorghum for silage. Ever ready to give new trends a try, they even tried raising ostriches for a short time.

During the latter half of the twentieth century, Maymead Farm continued its reputation for agricultural "firsts." It was the first Johnson County farm to use a computer monitored no till corn planter, self-propelled combine, high tensile fencing, and to grow soybeans. As the road construction part of the business continued to grow during the past three decades, less and less emphasis was placed on farming. Growth of the paving business necessitated additional office space and a new addition was completed in 2001. Tobacco continued to be grown on the farm until c. 2000 when government subsidies were reduced to the point it was no longer profitable to grow. At the present time, all the agricultural land on the farm is leased. The only livestock are dairy cattle but they are not owned by Maymead Stock Farm. Corn is the principal crop although some hay is grown for the dairy cattle. Visually, the farm retains its historic agricultural appearance.

SUMMARY

Maymead Stock Farm's early and mid-twentieth century contributing resources reflect the transition to diversification and adoption of progressive farming techniques on a farm whose roots predate Johnson County as well as the state of Tennessee. The farm is architecturally significant for the high degree of architectural integrity and variety of building types seen in the historic agricultural buildings. Based on an examination of country survey data and resources, the Barton Roby Brown House and Maywood appear to be Johnson County's best examples of original residential Colonial Revival architecture during the period from 1900 to 1930. Together, these resources are a unique example of a highly successful and innovative family farmstead in Upper East Tennessee.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

Verbal Boundary Description

Maymead Stock Farm, Inc. contains all of parcels 119.03, 119.01, and nearly all of parcel 119.0 as shown on Johnson County Tax Map 062. The boundary on the east is defined by the district line between District 4 (the nominated property) and District 2. The northern boundary follows a creek that runs east-west between the east and west boundary of parcel 119.0. It follows the western boundary of that same parcel to the north side of Route 167. The boundary crosses the highway at the point of intersection with Roan Creek and follows the creek to the western edge of the parcel boundary along Vaught Cracker Road. The south boundary follows the boundary of parcel 119.0. The nominated land totals approximately 975 acres. The following parcel and sub parcels were historically part of the Maymead Stock Farm: parcel 115.0--the Johnson County Airport; and sub parcel 119.02--owned by the Johnson County School District.

The map scale is 1"=approximately 1300' and is the only readily available scale map for this area of the state.

Boundary Justification

The boundary for the nominated district includes all of the approximately 975 acres of land historically associated with the Maymead Stock Farm and Maywood that is currently owned by Maymead Stock Farm, Inc. with the exception of a small portion of parcel 119.0 near Roan Creek that contains buildings associated only with highway construction. It has been excluded because the historic context for this nomination focuses only on agriculture. It also includes sub parcel 119.01, the Barton R. Brown House which is under separate ownership.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Property: Maymead Stock Farm, Inc.
City or vicinity: Mountain City
County: Johnson
State: TN
Name of Photographer: Gail L. Guymon
Date of Photographs: October 2008
Location of Original Digital Files: Tennessee Historical Commission
 2941 Lebanon Pike
 Nashville, TN 37243

Number of Photographs: 50

Photo #1
Setting, portion of farmstead, camera facing southwest.

Photo #2
Setting, portion of farmstead, office complex, camera facing south.

Photo #3
Maywood, south façade, camera facing north.

Photo #4
Maywood, detail of south façade, camera facing northwest.

Photo #5
Maywood, detail of tympanum, camera facing skyward.

Photo #6
Maywood, east elevation, camera facing west.

Photo #7
Maywood, south façade entry detail, camera facing north.

Photo #8
Maywood, north elevation, camera facing south.

Photo #9
Maywood, detail of patio on north elevation, camera facing south.

Photo #10
Maywood, west elevation, camera facing east.

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Photo #11

Maywood, west elevation of garage complex and pergola, camera facing east.

Photo #12

Maywood, garage complex, southwest elevation, camera facing northeast.

Photo #13

Maywood, garage complex, northeast elevation, camera facing southwest.

Photo #14

Maywood, foyer, camera facing south.

Photo #15

Maywood, foyer, camera facing north.

Photo #16

Maywood, stair detail, camera facing northwest.

Photo #17

Maywood, eared architrave on dining room door opening, camera facing east.

Photo #18

Maywood, dining room, camera facing southeast.

Photo #19

Maywood, formal living room, camera facing northwest.

Photo #20

Maywood, portion of kitchen showing changes to original exterior wall, camera facing northwest.

Photo #21

Maywood, interior of rear ell, camera facing north.

Photo #22

Maywood, east end of hall on second floor, altered former entry to maid's room, camera facing east.

Photo #23

Maywood, stair and door to attic, camera facing south.

Photo #24

Pump house, northeast elevation, camera facing southwest.

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Photo #25

Apple House, west elevation, camera facing east.

Photo #26

W. B. Mount Corn Crib, southwest elevation, camera facing northeast.

Photo #27

Cave Site, northeast elevation, camera facing southwest.

Photo #28

Wagner-Brown Cemetery/landscape northwest elevation, camera facing southeast.

Photo #29

Wagner-Brown Cemetery, northeast corner and earliest graves, camera facing northeast.

Photo #30

Wagner-Brown Cemetery, east elevation of grave marker for Jacob Wagner, camera facing west.

Photo #31

Wagner-Brown Cemetery Wagner-Brown Cemetery, east elevation of grave marker for Wiley Wagner Brown, camera facing west.

Photo #32

Wagner-Brown Cemetery, east elevation of grave marker for Wiley Wagner, camera facing west.

Photo #33

Wagner-Brown Cemetery, west elevation of grave marker for N. T. Wagner, camera facing east.

Photo #34

Wagner-Brown Cemetery, east elevation of grave marker for Captain Barton Roby Brown and wife, Callie Wagner Brown, camera facing west.

Photo #35

Pea House, southeast elevation, camera facing northwest.

Photo #36

Hay Barn, northeast elevation, camera facing southwest.

Photo #37

Well House, southeast elevation, camera facing northwest.

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Photo #38

Maymead, Inc. Office Complex, northwest elevation, camera facing southeast.

Photo #39

Old Maymead Lime Company Office and Company Store, northeast elevation, camera facing southwest.

Photo #40

Maymead, Inc. Office Complex, 1961 building, northeast elevation, camera facing southwest.

Photo #41

Maymead Stock Farm, farmstead landscape, northwest elevation, camera facing southeast.

Photo #42

Old Horse Barn, southwest elevation, camera facing northeast.

Photo #43

Dry House, southeast elevation, camera facing northwest.

Photo #44

Old Scale House, southeast elevation, camera facing northwest.

Photo #45

Dairy Barn/Silo, southwest elevation, camera facing northeast.

Photo #46

Bull Shed, southwest elevation, camera facing northeast.

Photo #47

J. B. Mount Corn Crib #2, southwest elevation, camera facing northeast.

Photo #48

Sawmill Shed, southwest elevation, camera facing northeast.

Photo #49

Feed House Complex, south elevation, camera facing north.

Photo #50

New Horse Barn, southeast elevation, camera facing northwest.

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HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo #1

Maywood, north elevation, ca. 1995, as originally constructed, camera facing south. Courtesy Maymead, Inc.

Photo #2

Maywood, southeast elevation, ca. 1995, as originally constructed, camera facing northwest. Courtesy Maymead, Inc.

SUPPLEMENTAL HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo #1

Maymead Stock Farm cattle, ca. 1910. Barton R. Brown House (SW elev.) in background. Courtesy Maymead, Inc.

Photo #2

Captain Barton Roby Brown, ca. 1862. Courtesy Maymead, Inc.

Photo #3

C.K. Mount (center) with his sons, John Barton (left) and Wiley Brown (right), ca. 1914. Courtesy Maymead, Inc.

Photo #4

May Bell (Brown) Mount and Wiley B. Mount, ca. 1904. Courtesy Maymead, Inc.

SUPPLEMENTAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Photographer:	Gail L. Guymon
Date of Photographs:	August 2011
Location of Original Digital Files:	Tennessee Historical Commission 2941 Lebanon Pike Nashville, TN 37243

Number of Photographs: 10

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Photo #1

W.W. Worley Mill, southwest elevation, camera facing northeast.

Photo #2

Roan Creek, camera facing east.

Photo #3

Pond at Barton R. Brown House, camera facing southwest.

Photo #4

Barton R. Brown House, southeast elevation, camera facing northwest.

Photo #5

Barton R. Brown House, west elevation, camera facing east.

Photo #6

Barton R. Brown House, north elevation, camera facing south.

Photo #7

Barton R. Brown House, northeast elevation, camera facing southwest.

Photo #8

Barton R. Brown House, detail of dormer on south elevation.

Photo #9

Garage, Barton R. Brown House, south elevation, camera facing north.

Photo #10

Gazebo above former apple house (now wine cellar), west elevation, camera facing east.

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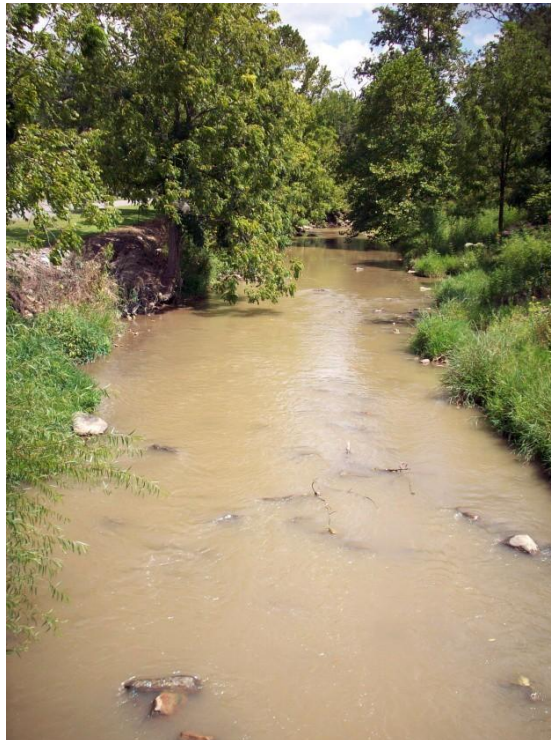
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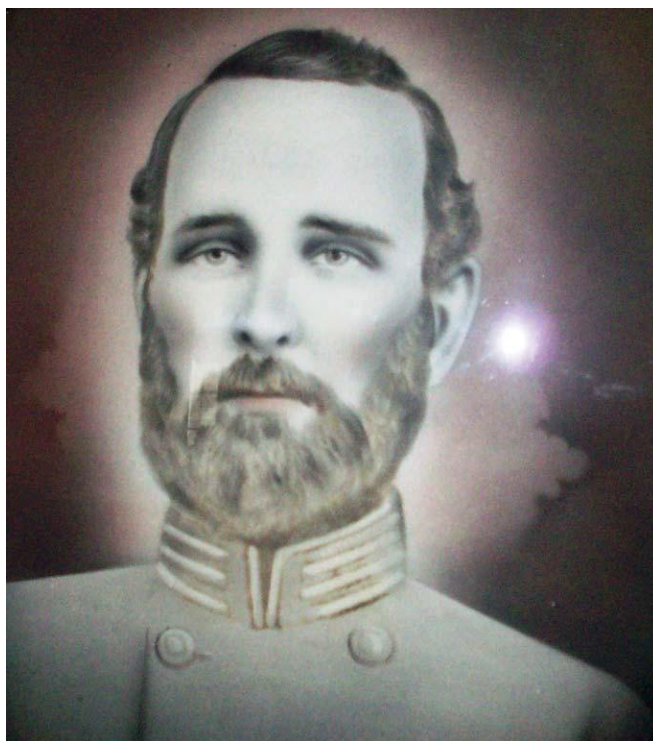
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Maymead Stock Farm (Supplemental Historic)

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